THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

MEN AND MEASURES AT WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1868.

General Grant.

General Grant is already beginning to realize some of the annoyances peculiar to men in high public position. If there is one distinguishing trait of his character which stands out in bolder relief than another, it is his reticence. And yet, within a week, if we are to trust the newspapers, he has been attempting to rival Andrew Johnson in loquacity. According to the New York *World* and the New York *Tribune*, Grant has been discoursing to all comers, and giving his views, with a freedom and a frankness astonishing to his friends, upon the Pacific Railroad, the Alabama claims, the Civil Tenure act, Jenckes' Civil Service bill, and last, and most important, the distribution of the public patronage. Those who remember General Grant as a man who formerly conversed in monosyllables, are no doubt surprised at the change which, according to the newspapers, has come over him since his election to the Presidency.

How the Reported Conversations Originated.

There is no newspaper man here who knows Grant well enough to "talk" with him, or to catechize him touching his opinions on public questions. He seems to have a mortal dread of all persons connected with the public press, and, in view of the misrepresentation to which he has been subjected in Republican as well as Democratic journals, this is not surprising. Of the thousands of persons who "call" upon Grant, perhaps not one in a hundred ever talks with him on anything but the commonplace subjects of the day. He never did, and it may be safely asserted never will, obtain a diploma for his conversational powers. Many who visit him at his headquarters are ushered into his presence for the first time in their lives, and gazing upon the features of the man whose fame has filled two continents, they are naturally more inclined to silent wonder than to begin a cross-examination. So long as they keep quiet there is no danger of Grant breaking the silence. He will sit smoking his cigar and looking at his books for fifteen minutes at a time, if his visitor will only allow him to do so. There are a few persons who "talk to Grant," and with whom he manages to get beyond the monosyllables in conversation. These men are well known to the newspaper correspondents. But unfortunately for Grant and the public, some of them, like E. B. Washburne for instance, are men whose prejudices are very strong, and who are anxious to quote General Grant as favoring their views on all questions. Should Washburne have a conversation with Grant wherein the Pacific Railroad would be even remotely referred to, it would be sure to go to the public, as it has done, that Grant is opposed to the grand enterprise of uniting the Pacific with the Atlantic by means of these railroads. If a conservative Senator has an interview with Grant, whereat the Tenure of Office law or the subject of the distribution of the Federal patronage is mentioned, the country is immediately informed that in case Congress refuses to repeal the Civil Tenure law the President elect will serve them as Johnson did. The trouble is, Grant does not communicate with the newspaper correspondents directly, and so long as they are indebted to second or third parties for their information, there must be more or less misrepresentation.

Democratic Strategy to Capture Grant.

Andrew Johnson had scarcely ceased breathing out vengeance and slaughter against the Rebels after he became President, when the Democrats adopted a system of strategy which finally brought him within their camp. The tactics succeeded so well in that instance that they have set about to try their effect upon Grant. Their only hope seems to be in getting up a quarrel between Congress and the President elect. For this purpose their despatches from Washington have teemed with stories of Grant's opinions on this and that subject, with a clear intimation that if Congress did not adopt these opinions trouble might be expected. I notice that some Republican papers, and among them the New York *Tribune*, have to a certain extent been betrayed into the same silly course. The Democrats, of course, are not to blame. They have nothing to lose and everything to gain; but no Republican journal should lend itself to the thankless task of becoming a catspaw to pull Democratic chestnuts out of the fire. If Grant were a stubborn, resentful man like Johnson, he might by this means become disgusted with the party which thus joins his enemies and its enemies in suspecting his honesty of purpose. Aside from the fact that the terrible warning of Johnson's career is before Grant, there is good reason to believe that he has no intention of allowing the Democrats to Tylerize him. I have already alluded to the fact in this correspondence that in private conversation Grant does not hesitate to denounce both the Democratic press and the Democratic party. This information was, of course, second handed, but it came from no less an authority than the Vice-President elect.

Distribution of the Federal Patronage.

A special Washington despatch published in the New York *Tribune* of yesterday, purporting to give a sermon from Grant on the Jacksonian text, "To the victors belong the spoils," has excited considerable comment both among Republicans and Democrats. Setting aside Jenckes' Civil Service bill, and the commendable idea of making fitness for the place an essential qualification for office, the plain inference to be drawn from this despatch is that the present race of nondescripts who fill nearly all the Federal offices is to be continued under Grant. This is the construction put upon it here by the most intelligent Republicans. I need hardly say that such a course, if pursued even by Grant, would excite the universal condemnation and contempt of the party. It would be little less than a repetition of Johnson's course for the past three years. There may, of course, be some good men in office at present, some whose services it would be wise to retain. But every person at all conversant with public affairs knows that the great mass of them are not only personally incapable but politically dishonest. Indeed, one of the great reforms contemplated in the election of Grant was an entirely new deal in the Federal office-holders. Aside from this, however, it is contended by the Republicans that the old Jacksonian doctrine, "To the victors belong the spoils," is not only wise but necessary. Any party attempting to proceed upon a different theory would be likely to soon find itself deserted by its friends and in the hands of its enemies. But the truth is that this story was originated in the same manner as all the other reported conversations of Grant. It is probable he has never expressed an opinion on the subject. The fact of its appearing in the *Tribune* caused some surprise among Republicans here. But when it is known that the correspondent of the *Tribune* and the correspondent of the *World* are one and the same person, at present, the wonder will vanish. The charitable theory is that the correspondent, in attempting to ride two horses going in different directions, got his ideas slightly mixed, and served up to the *Tribune* what was really intended for the *World*. It is only another illustration of the impossibility of serving two masters.

Another "Sell" About the Alabama Claims.

I mentioned some time ago that all statements concerning the settlement of the Alabama claims should be received *cum grano salis*. Several weeks ago one of your afternoon contemporaries gravely announced in its special despatches from this city the complete and final settlement of the vexed question now pending between this country and Great Britain. Only a few days ago, a blunder scarcely less stupendous was committed in the same despatches, apparently by the same person, and on the same subject. Having extorted all the secrets from the State Department, and having turned both Reverdy Johnson and Lord Stanley inside out, this oracle now proceeds to give the action of the Senate on the subject long before the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations has been able to obtain officially a correct understanding as to the status of the pending negotiations. No wonder Mr. Sumner opened his eyes in astonishment when his attention was called to this extraordinary piece of newspaper enterprise. His first impression probably was that some cordial hater of Great Britain, like Senator Chandler, had impulsively usurped his place, called a meeting of the committee, and given Great Britain notice as to what she might expect in certain events. Recovering himself somewhat, however, he soon saw that the despatch was a fabrication, a falsehood cut out of the whole cloth, and he so pronounced it. Any person only partially familiar with public affairs could not have made such a stupid blunder as to put the Senate in the position of deciding upon a question of so grave importance in advance of its being submitted to that body. Even had the matter been before the Senate, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, for any outsider to have obtained information about it, for conventions are in the nature of treaties, and come under the head of executive business. JOSEPHUS.

BLAIR.

His Sudden Reappearance in Washington.

The New York *World's* Washington correspondence of yesterday says:—

General Blair surprised Washingtonians this morning by an appearance, and the surprise was greater when it was found that he had been quietly at his father's town residence, opposite the War Department, since the day before Christmas. The General was in the centre of a large and warm circle of friends at once, and the first visit he has made to the capital since the memorable canvass of last fall was made the occasion of many greetings, and inquiries, and expressions of regard. The ability with which he has eluded public observation, and spent a quiet season of domestic festivity at the adjoining residences of his father and brother, led to the declaration from him that General Grant himself could not have ensconced himself more securely, and he was sure didn't feel half so good on the whole as the man who wasn't elected Vice-President, but who felt sure, nearly all along, that he would be. General Blair declined to discuss the recent canvass, or any of its episodes, but expressed himself convinced that the majority of legal voters in the country were not represented by the party in power, which got itself up by the negro and kept its opponents down by disfranchisement. After all, he said, he was almost sorry he was not elected, because he had long wanted to do several nice things for friends who had stood by him through thick and thin, but who, like himself, must wait. He had come out of the war a bankrupt, and even now his business was gone, and he was solely dependent upon a commissionership of the Pacific Railroad for even a subsistence. In reference to recent issues which had grown up between Grant and the radicals in regard to the Civil Tenure law, they only bore out that estimate of the General's character which General Blair had been frank and free to acknowledge on the stump concerning the Republican candidate. He stated that General Grant would lead, not follow; and that he would be more likely to demand new powers and exercise all the old powers of his office than to relinquish the exercise of a single prerogative. The General was of the opinion that the liveliest times in political circles were ahead that had been experienced for a good many years. This evening the General left to inspect a new section on the Union Pacific Road, more than a thousand miles from Omaha, west.

ANNEXATION.

British Columbia and Lower California.

Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Chronicle.

An old rumor, to the effect that the transfer of British Columbia would be accepted as a settlement in full of our claims against Great Britain, is being revived. That settlement would doubtless be quite acceptable to General Grant, who is known to be favorable to our obtaining possession of an unbroken coast line on the Pacific. Knowing something of the views expressed in the past by the General, I am disposed to believe that an effort will be made by his administration to secure possession of Lower California and that portion of Sonora which, originally included within the Mesilla Valley purchase, would, if that had been consummated, have placed the Gulf of California within the boundaries of our territory, instead of being then, as now, forty miles up the Colorado river. The annexation of this territory can easily be arranged with the Mexican Government, and Lower California is already under a sort of sale to a company of American citizens, of whom Marshall O. Roberts and General Butler are prominent members. There is another reason why Mr. Seward will be careful not to excite the ill-will of the incoming administration by any settlement of the Alabama claims which will not be entirely satisfactory to General Grant. Though Mr. Seward wants nothing (because he is sure nothing can be got) for himself, he is still anxious to oblige his friends, or rather that portion of them that have continued to "hang on the verge" of the Republican party. All that element in New York politics are still desirous o having Mr. Evarts remain the Attorney-General. I find prominent gentlemen who believe his remaining in the Cabinet is a foregone conclusion. That will rule Fenton out, probably sustain Courtney, and prevent Spinner from going to the head of the Treasury, of which it is believed there is some probability.

MURDER.

The Tragedy in Tenth Avenue, New York, last Evening.

At 5½ o'clock last evening Patrick Tieman, aged 23, a liquor dealer, residing at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue, entered the drinking-saloon of Mrs. Larkin, in the basement of the building on the corner of Forty-first and Tenth avenue. Tieman was partially intoxicated and turbulent, and commenced sparring at those in the place. Among the latter was George Groening, a German bricklayer, 51 years of age, residing at No. 452 West Thirty-ninth street. While sparring, Tieman slapped Groening in the face, and Mrs. Larkin thereupon ordered him to leave the place.

After a war of words, Tieman went up the steps leading to the street. Soon after Groening left the place and also ascended the steps, and as he reached the sidewalk he was assaulted by Tieman, who struck him again in the face. A scuffle ensued between the men, during which Groening drew a sharp-bladed shoemaker's knife from his pocket and plunged it into Tieman's left breast, and then fled. Tieman staggered to an adjoining liquor store, where he fell prostrate on the floor, bleeding profusely from the wound in the breast. He was conveyed to a neighboring drug store, but died before reaching the store. The remains were then taken by Officer Bermholtz, of the Twenty-second precinct, to the Morgue, to await an inquest.

In the meantime a search was instituted for the murderer, Groening, and he was captured at his residence, in Thirty-ninth street, by a young man named William Horan, and handed over to Roundsman Westervelt, of the Twentieth precinct. He was locked up at the West Thirty-fifth Street Police Station. The knife with which the deed was committed was found in his room and was stained with blood. He denies strenuously having committed the murder, or having had any quarrel with Tieman, although he admits having been in Mrs. Larkin's place during the afternoon. Groening is a man of small size, though thick-set and powerfully built. An inquest will be held to-day at the Morgue.—*N. Y. Tribune of this morning.*

SENATOR MORGAN.

His Views on Raising the President's Salary and Manhood Suffrage.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* has had a talk with Senator Morgan on various topics. The Senator's opinion on economy and universal suffrage is thus stated:—

"Do you think the President's salary will be increased?" "I am not in favor of increasing any salaries. Rigid retrenchment is what we want. If the salaries of any high officials should be raised, those of the Cabinet advisers ought to receive the first attention, though I suppose General Grant or any other President will find no difficulty in getting good and efficient men to fill his Cabinet at the present salaries. Some propose to make the President's salary $100,000. Perhaps after some discussion it may be agreed to settle on one-half that sum, which I think is as much as we can afford."

"Do you favor this proposed legislation in regard to manhood suffrage?" "Well, I don't see its practicability. Universal suffrage has been voted down in a good many of the Northern States, and I suppose it would be out of order for the Legislatures of these States to accept the proposed amendment against the will of the people. A three-fourths majority cannot consequently be secured. We must therefore await a change of heart, or keep dinging away till we make ourselves masters of the situation. The New York Legislature could vote in the affirmative on the amendment, as it is under no implied pledge given in the expressed vote of the people on the question. The Legislature of a State like Ohio has heard the verdict of its citizens on negro suffrage, and it might feel bound to act in accordance therewith when this amendment is submitted to it."

INCREDIBLE.

Another Story from the Capital.

The Washington *Evening Express* vouches for the credibility of a gentleman who says, in its columns, that when Judge Campbell, of South Carolina, was in Washington attempting to arrange terms for the separation of his State from the Union, President Lincoln prepared a proclamation giving his assent. The writer says that shortly after the breaking off of the effort to avert the dire catastrophe of war, a gentleman having free access to the private office of President Lincoln repaired to the capital of South Carolina and deposited with a high official of that State a manuscript proclamation by President Lincoln, duly prepared and ready for his signature, announcing to the American people that, rather than plunge the country into a civil war, the Executive Government of the United States acquiesced in the dismemberment of the Union. With this was a column editorial article, in slip form, with corrections supposed to be Mr. Lincoln's, reciting freely the words of the instrument, vindicating the Executive act, and challenging for it the approval of the American people. That the document was not published was due to the intense feeling evolved by the firing on the Star of the West.

Blind Tom's Rival.

From the Vicksburg Times.

We listened the other evening to a musical wonder that eclipses Blind Tom. The wonder we refer to is a negro girl, raised in Hinds county; and, as a pianist, she certainly excels anything that we have listened to. This girl, Emma, is about eighteen years old, is as black as the ace of spades, and does not know a single note, and cannot spell the simplest word. She was a house-servant, and as such was permitted to play upon the piano. She can play any piece, however difficult it may be, after hearing it played; and her accuracy and delicacy of touch are really something very remarkable. For the past two years she has been employed as a field hand, and has had no opportunity of playing or listening to others play. Her performance on the piano is astonishing, as well for accuracy, delicacy of touch, and brilliancy of execution. She can play anything she has ever heard with marvellous facility, and seems never to weary of the instrument. We understand that it is in contemplation to give our citizens an opportunity of hearing this musical wonder, and that afterwards she will make a tour through the United States and Europe.

A Narrow Escape.

Cor. of the Georgetown (Ky.) Times, Dec. 23.

Last spring a young man by the name of Garner bought an interest in a saw mill at a little town a few miles from this place, and while engaged in the lumber business there he fell desperately in love with a young lady of high standing, whose name I omit, and was engaged to be married to her. He procured a license and made all necessary arrangements for the wedding, when he took a wild-goose chase and left for parts unknown, and was never heard from until a few days ago, having turned up as one of the express robbers who was recently hung by a mob at New Albany, Indiana. My informant, of this county, was present at the hanging of the robbers, three in number. It is hoped that all fast young men of our country may take warning from their fate and not be led into temptation.

—Minister Thornton is sending light reading to the British Cabinet by the thousand dollars' worth over the cable.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Frightful Tragedy in Cincinnati—A Daring Robbery in Massachusetts—Trial of the Brodhead Murderers.

Financial and Commercial

FROM CINCINNATI.

Horrible Occurrence This Morning—A Double Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30.—This morning at 2 o'clock, as officers were coming down Central avenue, they heard a woman screaming, "O God! O God!" In a very few moments they heard the discharge of a gun, and at once they rushed into the house whence the sound proceeded. There they found a man named Asbach lying upon the floor, with the right part his head entirely blown to pieces, a shot having apparently passed into his mouth, carrying away a portion of the tongue and lower jaw and passing out at the back of the head.

When discovered he was quite dead. Near him, with her head indeed in contact with his right shoulder, lay his wife, who was either dead at the time or died immediately after being discovered. A gun was lying by the man's side. The back part of the house was open. The man had been married to his second wife about three years. He had two children by his first wife. He was somewhat addicted to intemperance, and there has been considerable trouble between the two, police officers having occasionally to get in and settle their difficulties.

The man had on his pantaloons, and the woman seemed to have been only partially prepared for bed, although the hour was so late. The wardrobe doors were open, and the clothing therein seemed to have been considerably disturbed. About the room there was evidence of confusion. The room in which they were found was immediately adjoining their bed-room. The appearance of the bed in the latter indicates that they had retired. Whether it is a murder and a suicide, or a more terrible tragedy—a double murder and a robbery—cannot at this early hour be determined.

FROM STROUDSBURG.

The Brodhead Murder Trial.

STROUDSBURG, Pa., Dec. 30.—The case of the Commonwealth against Wm. Brooks and Charles Orme, for the murder of Theodore Brodhead, of the Delaware Water Gap, was called up on Monday morning, Judge Barrett presiding. The whole day was spent in empanelling a jury and the opening argument of the District Attorney. The first witness called was Thomas Brodhead, the brother of the deceased, who was with Theodore at the time of the murder. The evidence occupied half the day, and was listened to with attention by the crowd in the court-room. A larceny had been perpetrated at Thomas Brodhead's house on the morning of the 25th of September. Mr. Brodhead, with his brother, was in pursuit of the perpetrators, and they came upon them just below the Kittanning House, on the public road. Thomas came up to them first, and told them they were supposed to be guilty of the crime, and insisted that they should return with him. Brooks seemed inclined to comply but Orme refused. Brodhead stepping between them, took hold of Orme and told him he must go back. Brooks then stepped back a few steps towards the house, and there rallying they both drew pistols and shot down Theodore, who had just come up, following with other shots in quick succession at Thomas, who fortunately escaped with his life.

At the opening of the afternoon session there was a great rush for seats, and the crowd stormed the entrance, and the room was so densely packed that it was with difficulty that the jury could be brought to their seats.

The trial will last four or five days.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Death of a Prominent Manufacturer.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 30.—Ichabod Washburne, an old citizen of this city, about seventy years of age, the proprietor and founder of the celebrated Washburne Iron Wire Works here, died suddenly at his residence early this morning. The deceased several months ago experienced a severe paralytic shock, and his death was not altogether unexpected. Mr. Washburne was a highly honored gentleman, and had accumulated great wealth in the manufacture of telegraph and other kinds of wire, and will long be remembered for his munificent gifts for charitable purposes.

A Daring Robbery in Chicopee.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 30.—A bold and successful robbery was committed in Chicopee yesterday on the person of Mr. Shumway, agent of the American Merchants' Union Express. As Mr Shumway was proceeding with his express bag to meet the afternoon train for Springfield, he was set upon near Bemis' coal-yard, on Depot street, by two men, who threw red pepper into his eyes, and seized hold of the express bag, and, tearing it from his hands, made off with it.

Mr. Shumway gave the alarm, but suffered such intense pain from his blinded eyes that he was unable to do anything himself in pursuit. He was led to the Chicopee House, where medical relief was procured. He is unable to describe the robbers, but the officers are on their track and will probably succeed in catching them. The place of the robbery is a lonely spot, but in the immediate neighborhood of the most frequented street of the town, and the robbery may be called the most daring ever committed in that county. The amount of money stolen was only three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 30—A. M.—Consols for money, 92½; for account, 92¾. U. S. Five-twenties, 74¾. Stocks steady. Erie firmer, but not higher, at 26¾. Illinois Central, 95¾.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 30—A. M.—United States Five-twenties firmer, but not higher, at 75½@75¾.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The Bourse closed last night firm. Rentes, 69f. 97c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—A.M.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 10½d.; Orleans, 11¼d. Sales of probably 20,000 bales. Corn, 37s. 9d.@38s. Petroleum quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 30—A. M.—Sugar afloat quiet.

ANTWERP, Dec. 30.—Petroleum closed last night at 54f. bid, with 54½ asked.

HAVRE, Dec. 30.—Cotton closed last night active both on the spot and afloat. Sales on the spot at 124f.; afloat at 124f.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HILL MURDER.

Trial of George S. Twitchell, Jr.—The Defense.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Judges Brewster and Ludlow.—District-Attorneys Sheppard and Hagert, and Richard Ludlow, Esq., for the Commonwealth. T. P. Ransford, J. T. Pratt, C. H. T. Collis, John O'Byrne, and Wm. B. Mann, Esqs., counsel for the prisoner.

This morning, for the first time, the gaping crowd in front of the Court House were gratified, for the prisoner, like others, was brought up in the prison van, driven, not by the regular driver, and guarded, not by the Court officer, as is usual, but in charge of the Sheriff and his deputies, an event which very rarely occurs. Whether the Sheriff has heard anything that roused his suspicions, and caused him to take this unusual precaution, is not known, but the proceeding is a singular one, to say the least of it.

The prisoner himself betrayed no look of disappointment or chagrin, as though he had been recently baffled in everything, but retained his customary composure and appearance of confidence.

The Court met at 10 o'clock, and the defense was resumed.

Thomas Noble, a clerk in the Gas Office, was called to prove that the gas bills of Mrs. Hill's house were very small for the size of the house, to show that the family usually retired to sleep early, and if the old lady wandered about late at night she did so with a candle.

Amos S. Clift sworn—I was present at the house when the experiments were made by Mr. Wilber, to discover whether the unlocking of the door on one side could be readily heard by a person on the other.

James D. Holt sworn—I was present when these experiments on the door were being made, and I could only hear the turning of the knob, but not the click of the bolt; I do not believe any one standing on the outside could tell whether the door was locked.

James Cassiday sworn—Testified to this point, saying it was impossible for a person standing outside to tell whether the door was locked.

William J. Vautier sworn—I am employed by Mr. Shissler; the privy at Mrs. Hill's house was searched by me, and nothing was found.

Sarah Bouvier sworn—I lived with Mrs. Hill, at Tenth and Pine streets, about a year ago; I was there about five weeks; I had Thursday afternoons and every other Sunday to go out; when I was there they were all on good terms, and I never knew Mr. Twitchell to be out after 10 o'clock; he was always very kind to Mrs. Hill; after supper Mrs. Hill would go to her room early; she used to shut the house; I generally went to bed at 10, or earlier; Mrs. Hill and I would sit in the kitchen, while Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell would go to bed; I used to go to bed and leave Mrs. Hill up to close the house; she was very old and forgetful, and one morning I found she had forgot to lock the Pine street shutter and the front door there; I was there about six weeks before Mrs. Hill was killed; Mr. Twitchell was reading the paper to her, and he was very affectionate towards her; she was very kind and cheerful.

I saw a man come there in the evening to pay Mrs. Hill money, and she put it into her bosom; she sometimes carried money in her bosom; sometimes she would put it into a paper and at other times in a cloth; after Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell had retired to bed Mrs. Hill would often come to the kitchen and talk with me about Camilla and the property; she said she had given the house and furniture to Mrs. Twitchell; Mrs. Hill was attached to me, confided in me, was fond of me.

Cross-examined—I did not know Mrs. Hill before I went to live with her; I left her because she would tease me a little about my work and I didn't wish to stay; she had her way of working, and I had mine, and she would annoy me; I wanted to work fast, and she wanted me to take my time, and I felt very comfortable; she fetched money into the kitchen and showed it to me; this was in the fall of the year, but I cannot tell what month; I think Ellen Dolan went there after I left; I saw only two tenants come while I was there; there was no stove in the house, except in the kitchen, when I was there; when I went back there was a grate in the dining-room; I never saw Mrs. Hill going about where the flowers were, but I have seen her where the victuals were kept; I went there about six weeks before the murder, and Mr. Twitchell was reading the paper to her; they didn't quarrel; he appeared to like her; about the property, Mrs. Hill said the house and furniture were Mrs. Twitchell's; she had bought them for her and given them to her; she said nothing of her daughter's health; Mrs. Hill's name was on the front door, and she paid my wages; she said she was going to leave the house and furniture to her daughter; she told me this twice; before coming here I first mentioned this to lawyer Mann; at night I went first out of the kitchen.

Redirect—I have stated that she said she had given the property to Mrs. Twitchell, and she didn't change it; if I have changed it she hadn't.

Charles Altget sworn—I live at No. 835½ Locust street; have lived there six or seven weeks; I am German Agent of the Penn Mutual Insurance Company; I am in the habit of attending church at Eleventh and Leonard streets; was there on the night Mrs. Hill was murdered; I was in the choir; I left the church at ten minutes before nine o'clock; on my way home I passed by Mrs. Hill's house; it was then after nine o'clock, two, three, or five minutes, for when I turned in Eleventh street the State-House clock struck 9; when I got down to Mrs. Hill's I saw two men leave the house by the front door and go across the street to the corner of Pine and Tenth streets, and I saw no more of them; I lost sight of them on the upper corner of Tenth and Pine streets; one of these men was tall, and had on a long overcoat; I did not see much of his face; I have seldom seen such long overcoats; it was a dark coat; he was very tall; I did not take any notice of the other man.

Question—When they came out did they close the door?

Mr. Hagert—I object to the question as leading.

Judge Brewster—Gentlemen, this witness should not be lead.

Mr. Mann—I do not design to lead this witness, but to try this case with all honesty and fairness to the Court, and to get at the truth, and I know no better way of calling the attention of the witness to this point than by the question I have put, and I object to being criticized by the District Attorney when I try to deal honestly and with candor.

Mr. Hagert—I have nothing to say of the gentleman's intention, but the form of the question is irregular and improper, and I will object to it as long as it is persisted in, and I will not be beaten down by violence from the other side

Judge Brewster—The question is illegal, and cannot be put when objected to. The rule against leading questions is strict and must hereafter be observed.

Mr. Mann—When the men left the house did you or did you not see or hear them shut the door?

Witness—I did not say so, sir; I do not know whether the door was left open or shut.

Cross-examined—There is a furniture store on the lower side of Pine street, two doors below the corner of Tenth; I started from this to the northeast corner; I often cross over diagonally from one corner to another; I went right straight to the corner, the north-east corner; I can give no reason for starting from a point above a corner and walk diagonally to another corner; it was my habit to do so, to go to the nearest corner; it was the opposite corner of Mrs. Hill's house to the left-hand side; I came down Pine to Tenth street on the left-hand side; I went then to Clinton on the left-hand side of Tenth street; when the men came out of the door they went to the very corner from where they came; when I saw them come out I was in Tenth street, right opposite Mrs. Hill's door; I saw the entry was dark when the door was opened, and therefore I stopped; I am not more usually attracted by a dark object than a light; the tall man stepped out first, I saw a light in the entry of the adjoining house; I have often seen dark entries before, but do not always stop to look at them; I had several days before had an argument about burning gas in entries, and I had said that some wealthy people did not burn their gas at all, and when I saw this dark entry, I said to myself, "There are people who do not burn their gas;" the way the men left in haste caused me to stop; the tall man went off to the corner very quick; I took no notice of the short man; they did not run; it was not very cold; I do not regard it as a strange or unusual thing for a man to walk quickly on a cool night; but there was a singular way of his walking; he walked with his body bent; I did not say this in my examination in chief, because I had not come to it; I have not told all yet, and I can tell many more things if you want me to do so he bent over as much as any one would bend when walking quickly, when people run they do not do so straight up, and when they walk quickly they bend over; he bent over no more than persons usually do when walking quickly; the whole circumstance attracted my attention; he stooped and had a very long overcoat on; I should say it was as long as it could be without touching the ground; I suppose it might come within two or three inches above the ground without touching the ground, but I do not say it did come down so far; it was a very long overcoat; I can say no more of it; I took no further particular notice of his dress; his whole appearance was dark; he came out and went up Pine street; the other man went in the same direction; I lost sight of both at about the same time and same place; I did not follow them, but went directly home; I was alone when I saw these men; we had had service at church this night; I am simply employed there as singer in the choir; I also attend to small law matters when they do not interfere with my insurance business.

[*Continued in our later editions.*]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1868.

There is more demand for money, but the rates are without change. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were firmly held at full prices. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100¼, and old do. at 96.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 49@49⅞, no change; Catawissa preferred at 31¾, an advance of ¼; Philadelphia and Erie at 25¼, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54¾, a slight advance; and Lehigh Valley at 55¼, no change; 129¼ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 66 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; and 35½ for North Pennsylvania.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 46 was bid for Chesnut and Walnut; 10 for Hestonville; and 29 for Germantown.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 242 was bid for North America; 56 for Commercial; 30 for Mechanics'; and 57 for Penn Township.

Canal shares were dull. Morris Canal preferred sold at 72, no change. 28¾ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 12½ for Susquehanna Canal, and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$ 000 Pa 6s, 1 series	103¾	100 sh Read R	c... 49
$100 do. 3 ser	107¾	100 do	49⅛
$2000 Pa 6s W Loan	101½	100 do	c. 49⅜
$1000 Len V R 6s	92	100 sh Phil & R	25¾
$800 Len 6s gold	88	100 sh Cata Pf	b30. 31¼
$2700 City 6s. New	100¾	22 sh Penna R	54⅜
$6000 do. opg	100¼	95 do	54⅝
$2000 Pittsburg 6s	72		

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, quote this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	134⅜	11·45 A. M.	134⅜
10·35 "	134⅜	12·12 P. M.	134⅜
11·25 "	134⅜	12·40 "	134⅜

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881 114¼@114½; do. 1862, 110¾@110⅞; do., 1864, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1865, 107⅜@107½; do. 1865, new, 110½@110¾; do., 1867, new, 110½@110¾; do., 1868, 110¾@111¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¼@105½. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 134⅛@134¼; Silver, 130½@132.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¼@114½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110¾@110⅞; do., 1864, 107¼@107⅜; do., 1865, 107¼@107½; do. July, 1865, 110¾@110⅞; do. July, 1867, 110¾@110⅞; do. 1868, 110¾@111; 10-40s, 105¼@105½. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 134¼@134½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114½; 5-20s of 1862, 110¾@110⅞; 5-20s, 1864, 107¼@107⅜; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 107⅜@107½; July, 1865, 110¼@110½; do., 1867, 110¾@111; do. 1868, 110¾@111¼; 10-40s, 105¼@105½. Gold, 134¼.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R	158¾	West. Union Tel	33⅝
N. Y. and E. R	39½	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	99⅝
Ph. and Rea. R	98⅝	Toledo & Wabash	58
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87¼	Mil. & St. Paul com.	67⅜
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	85¾	Adams Express	48
Chi. and N. W. com	80⅛	Wells, Fargo Exp	25¼
Chi. and N. W. pref.	83⅛	United States Exp.	45
Chi. and R. I. R.	118¼	Tennessee 6s, new	69½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	113¾	Gold	134⅝
Pacific Mail S. Co.	120	Market firm.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30.—The Flour market continues remarkably dull, and prices are in favor of buyers. The inquiry is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 500 barrels at $5·25@5 75 for superfine, $6@6·50 for extras, $7·25@8 for Northwestern extra family, $8·75@10·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $7 50@8 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat of prime quality coming forward, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry; sales of red at $1 90@2 05, amber at $2 10, and white at $2·25@2 45. Rye is unchanged; sales of 500 bushels Western at $1 60. Corn is less active and prices are steady; sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 80@90c., according to dryness, 3000 bushels Western mixed at 90c., and 1500 bushels white at 85@87c. Oats are in moderate request, and 2000 bushels Western sold at 74@77c.

Whisky is held at $1·03@1·05 ₱ gallon, duty paid.

—Two blacks to one white is the average of deaths in Charleston for some time past.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Arrived, steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

Also arrived, steamship Bellona, from London.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....36 | 11 A. M.....40 | 2 P. M.....42

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Roanoke, Davis, Laguayra, John Dallett & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mr. Talman, Mr. F. H. Young. Saw brig Julia E Arey, from Portland, above the Brandywine Light, bound up; the brig Clara P. Gibbs, from Messina, had also left the Breakwater, for Philadelphia.

Schr L. B. Wing, Endicott, 16 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

City Ice Boat No. 1, Mason, arrived at 2½ A. M. from New Castle, having towed thereto and left at the Piers, schrs Ida L., and Mary Milnes, hence for Boston. She left again at 8 o'clock to clear a channel in the Horse Shoe, which is full of floating ice.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Arrived, steamship Rapidan, Mallory, from New Orleans.

Ship St. Joseph, Alexander, from Sunderland, Eng.

Brig Suwanee, Simpson, from Demarara.

Brig Helen, Doane, from Montego Bay, Ja.

Brig Humming Bird, Stevens, from Windsor, N. S

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Choosing United States Senators.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The new Legislatures of Pennsylvania and Indiana will assemble next week, and will proceed, two weeks later, to choose each a United States Senator for six years ensuing in place of the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew and Thomas A. Hendricks respectively. A more important duty can hardly devolve on either body, and we trust it may be discharged with a full consciousness of its grave responsibility.

Messrs. Buckalew and Hendricks are among the ablest men of their party—probably the two strongest Democrats in the Senate. They came in on the tide of national disaster that naturally resulted from the abortive, purposeless campaigns of McClellan and Buell; they go out because the Union cause is completely triumphant, on a platform whereof man's inalienable rights form the base and emancipation the superincumbent structure. They were beaten when, in defiance of the impressive lesson of 1864, Seymour and Blair were preferred to Chase and Hancock as exponents and standard-bearers of partisan Democracy in 1868. The defeat was that of their party, for which they were not personally responsible. They were generals of division, sacrificed on the field of battle because "some one had blundered."

The new Legislatures of these States will, we trust, choose in their stead men at least as capable and influential as they are, while belonging politically to a better school. If men should be taken who compare unfavorably with them in every respect but their politics, great harm and wrong will have been done to the Republican cause.

We are constrained to say this because we hear that pretenders are trying to make themselves candidates, whose principal qualifications are impudence and money, mainly the former. We have no favorites, and have not even formed an opinion as to the man whom either State ought to send to the Senate; but we know right well that any man who can think of gaining a seat in the Senate by the help of money, cannot possibly be fit for a trust so exalted and influential. There can be no dispute on this point.

Pennsylvania has vast interests staked on the legislation of the next few years. She cannot be ignorant that powerful interests and influences are silently combining to establish, on the ruins of our present tariff, a financial policy which must inevitably extinguish half her furnace fires and silence the clink of the pick in half her already opened mines. She is in peril of baleful legislation even from the XLIst Congress, already mainly chosen; either in that or its successor—perhaps in both—her mineral industry must battle for existence. She will need therein the very ablest and most influentual representatives: she could well afford this hour to give ten millions of dollars for a Henry Clay or Walter Forward to put into Mr. Buckalew's place. We do not say she has him not; we only insist that she shall now put her best foot forward.

When we first looked down, in 1836, upon the Senate from its gallery, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, Silas Wright, John M. Clayton, Thomas H. Benton, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, William C. Preston, John J. Crittenden, Willie P. Mangum, John Davis, Thomas Ewing, James Buchanan, Hugh L. White, Felix Grundy, and Samuel L. Southard were members—and the body was considerably less numerous than it is to-day. The present Senate has many able and justly eminent members, and yet we cannot realize that human progress is forcibly exemplified in a comparison of its roll of membership with that of 1836. Let us trust that, wherever improvement is found practicable, the opportunity will be fully profited by.

The Proposed Division of Certain States.

From the N. Y. Times.

The deadly distemper of State secession seems, curiously enough, to have left, in dying out, a much milder, but yet quite marked "mania" for State division. The proposed dividing up of Texas into two or three States was the first symptom of this supervening condition—for malady we hardly need call it. This was one of the late Mr. Stevens' pet projects; and it is only just to say that it was probably entertained by him more as a political scheme, or as one involving a fundamental governmental doctrine, than from any special regard to geographical necessities, to climatic and agricultural differences, or, in a word, to the alleged commercial and civic needs for the proposed separation. However, though the division of Texas may be accomplished, it will probably be robbed of that very doctrinal element which Mr. Stevens desired to contribute to it. His plan, it will be remembered, was to effect the severance of Texas into parts by a declaratory act of Congress—indeed, he introduced one into the House, and gave notice of his purpose to push it, as he probably would have done had he lived. Doubtless one object with him was in this way to fix a monumental statute, as it were, upon the records of the Government, showing that Congress had regarded the seceded States as Territories, not only for military, but for legal purposes, and indeed for all purposes, even the most practical. For surely nothing could be more practical than putting land and institutions to such a use; nor, of course, could a Congressional division of Texas be effectual, except on the theory that what was once a State had become a Territory.

But with Mr. Stevens' death died this Texan project, apparently—so far as concerns the special form in which he entertained it. It survived, however, in another proposition, divested of his animus and moral purpose, but yet driving at exactly the same end—perhaps, we might add, just as General Butler's Dutch Gap Canal accomplished nothing for the military use whereto he desired to put it, and yet as a piece of possible engineering for commercial purposes attracted attention at once, when the war was over. The Texas Reconstruction Convention, which will meet at Austin, is certain to take up this important subject. If the Convention be controlled by the political desires of Congress, or if it be in harmony with the desires of Congress, the legal and constitutional issue raised by Mr. Stevens will, of course, be avoided, whether this harmony secure division or not. The Galveston *News*, however, assures us that "there can be but little doubt that a division of our State has been predetermined upon."

Turning from Texas, we find other States contemplating peaceable division. The people of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan are, as their petition to the Legislature of that State alleges, "almost unanimous in desire" to separate from the Lower Peninsula, and form "a new Territory or State." They disclaim any "disrepect or disloyalty to our State," and put the proposed change on the ground of "the development of our mineral and agricultural resources." They desire, in fine, "immediate action"—which would consist, of course, in Michigan's ceding the Upper Peninsula to Congress for the purpose desired.

Next, we find East Tennessee talking of "seceding" from the rest of the State, the Nashville *Banner* saying, "Wayward sister, depart in peace," and the Knoxville *Whig*, over Governor Brownlow's own signature, adding that "East Tennesseeans will all be a unit for separation. We are ready to go empty-handed." A grave proposition has also been started for bisecting Pennsylvania, and a less serious one for separating the city of New York from the State. The West Virginia division has already been consummated; but we believe the project to "leave New England out in the cold" has been abandoned since the last coronation of "Forefathers' Day."

However, with bisecting Michigan, and trisecting Texas, and Brownlowing East Tennessee, there is enough serious business in this direction to attract attention, without the comic propositions. What will be the upshot of this new fever is of course dependent on the particular needs of each case.

The Proposed European Conference.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Eastern question still continues to form the most important element in our daily cable budget of news from Europe. Our despatches of yesterday morning show that the Porte maintains an attitude of firmness, while Greece is more disposed to adopt a policy of conciliation. From Berlin we learn that the granting of autonomy to Candia is regarded by some as the only possible method of temporarily solving the difficulty. In London, while it is believed that a congress will grow out of the present negotiations, no great or permanent results are expected.

One of the most important items in connection with this department of news is the suggestion that in the event of a congress being held the Government of the United States should be represented. We have no means of knowing whether this suggestion be a mere rumor or a fact. So far as we know, the announcement has, with a single exception, been unheeded in this country. The Government has been silent regarding it. Only one journal has alluded to the matter, and the allusion is of a kind which indicates a gross misconception of the altered and rapidly altering relations of nations under the new conditions of the later years of the nineteenth century. According to this journal, we have nothing to do with the affairs of Europe. It is the advice of this journal that if any such proposal be made to our Government, the answer should be that, as the settlement of the Eastern question is no affair of ours, we cannot in any shape interfere. This, we know, is in perfect harmony with the hereditary policy of this country. The policy of the founders of this Republic—a policy which has been religiously followed up until the present time—was America for the Americans, and the rest of the world for itself. It is not for a moment to be doubted that the proposal to which we have alluded, if seriously raised, will be rejected, not, perhaps, by all, but certainly by the majority of the European powers. They are not willing that we should interfere with them, and hitherto we have not interfered. We have not been willing that they should interfere with us, but on more than one occasion they have interfered, and interfered very unnecessarily. Some of us remember the interference of Great Britain in the affairs of South America, and how Canning hoped to rectify the balance of power in the Old World by creating a counterpoise in the New. We have none of us forgotten what was attempted on this continent when our hands were tied by our recent civil war. The offense of Europe was not the less that France failed in Mexico and that English assistance was ineffectual in the South. The fact is that interference, wherever interference promised any advantage, whether on this continent or elsewhere, has been a leading characteristic of European diplomacy. If we have been more cautious in this matter, that is no sufficient reason why this caution should continue.

All these things, however, aside, why should any species of international policy be eternal and unchangeable? Why should a policy specially adapted to one age and one set of conditions be the best for another age and an entirely new set of conditions? In the interests of civilization Europe has for some generations enjoyed what we may call a monopoly of the control of both hemispheres. The great powers have been looked to as the protectors of civilization, and the smaller powers have followed in their wake or submitted to their dictation. We are not called upon to say that the European powers have done their work badly. But if another civilized power has sprung into existence, if that power, by the extent of its territory, the numbers and rapid growth of its population, the magnitude and the success of its undertakings, commands the attention and the respect of the nations generally, and induces some of them to sue for its aid and protection, as little as we are called upon to say that in the interests of civilization the co-operation of this power should not be heartily welcomed. The United States is that power. What other nation on the face of the earth is contributing more than ours to the general welfare of mankind? Not only are we giving an impulse to trade and commerce all over the world; we are providing homes and a country for the outcast and the needy of all lands. Our central position, in fact, standing as we do between two great seas and two great continents, marks us out not merely as the great arbitrator, but as the great controller of the future. The Burlingame mission is a striking illustration of the light in which we begin to be regarded by all the nations of the earth. In many important respects we have a greater interest in all lands and in all peoples than any of the so-called great powers of Europe, and this interest will grow and intensify with the advancing years. So far as we can see, there is no good reason why we should not, and many good reasons why we should take our place at once among the great powers and share with them the duties and responsibilities which belong to the position.

In any conference of the great powers it is competent to us to take part, and our assistance might be invaluable. The peculiarities of the Eastern question might be more successfully dealt with by American intellect thon by the logic of a worn-out Old World diplomacy. There is nothing insoluble in the difficulty. The real difficulty in the case is that no one can, or rather no one dare, propose anything new. European conferences have been failures all through. They have never successfully grappled with the difficulties of any great international question. They meet and discuss and patch up an agreement and leave the question as they found it. This has been specially true of all congresses which have attempted to settle the Eastern question. As it has been with former congresses so will it be with this one. The powers at variance will be temporarily reconciled; but the question at issue will be left as unsettled as ever. The time has come when the Turk should retire from Europe, when the provinces south of the Balkan should be given to Greece and the provinces north of the Balkan consolidated and constituted a South Slavonic empire. But no one at the conference will have the pluck to speak out the truth. This is but another reason why the United States should be represented. Our representatives alone would be untrammelled. Sympathy for the Turk is quite unnecessary. Back in Asia, whence he came, he would have a more splendid field for his ambition than he can ever hope to have in Europe. In the interest of the United States, in the interest of all the parties to this quarrel, in the interest of civilization itself, we think it right and proper that, if invited to take part, our Government should send representatives to the proposed Congress.

Pretoria—A New Republic in South Africa.

From the Chicago Republican.

In travelling in the south of France last summer, Bayard Taylor discovered in a romantic valley of the Pyrenees the little *quasi* republic within the limits of the French Empire known as Andorre, to which he gave the name of the New Republic. For a longer period than the length of the reign of Napoleon III, the primitive republicans of Andorre have, by sufferance, enjoyed their independence, and have tendered salt and granted benedictions to any stranger who chanced to find them in their mountain seclusion. A district in Southern Africa has now a better claim to the title of New Republic. Nothing republican is foreign to us; and this new member of the community of States deserves a special notice at our hands, inasmuch as we have a common origin—a revolution against British oppression.

On the southern peninsula of Africa, near the Natal land—the diocese of Colenso—and the country of the Caffres and the wild Zoulous, it seems that there has been, for nearly thirty years, an established form of government, calling itself a republic, of whose existence there has been but little knowledge. In the early part of this century, among the many Germans who emigrated to the Cape of Good Hope, there was one Pretorius, from Silesia, a province of Prussia. A son of this emigrant, restive under the yoke of British Government at the Cape, removed to Natal, with other emigrants, where, after having overcome the barbarous Caffre hordes, they succeeded in 1838 in establishing a colony. British troops, however, followed them to Natal, and in 1842 the hardy band of rebels were obliged to yield to the superior numbers and discipline of the red coats.

Determined not to remain subjects of Great Britain, these resolute pioneers moved inland to an unknown and dangerous country, where, fighting for the soil inch by inch with the savage natives, they succeeded in establishing, and have to this day maintained, the form of government which they call a republic, and have named it Pretoria. A recent letter from the President of this republic, a son of the sturdy pioneer, published in the Cologne *Gazette*, gives an interesting account of the foundation, struggles, condition, and prospects of this new African Republic. Leaving Natal in 1842, and battling with the natives who opposed their progress, after much loss of life and substance, the rebellious pioneers succeeded in laying the corner-stone of the republic which they now inhabit. In 1852 Great Britain acknowledged their government as a free and independent State, and has since lived in harmony with it. The Constitution, says the President, as becomes a young republic, is very simple. The President is elected by popular vote, and holds office for five years. There is a Cabinet consisting of four members. The General of the Army and Secretary of State have seats in the Cabinet by virtue of their office, and the remaining two are filled by councillors who have no official duties when the Cabinet is not in session. The legislative department of the Government is represented by one body—the *Volksrath*, or Council of the People, the members of which are annually elected by a majority of the popular vote. The sessions are annual. Justice is administered by district judges in the several districts into which the country is divided, who, with several sworn advisers, have jurisdiction of all minor causes. For more important matters, three of these judges sit *in banc* in their respective districts twice each year. The common language of the people is that of Holland, although in the towns and villages English is much spoken. The climate is described to be healthful, and the soil productive and adapted to agricultural pursuits. The mountains are rich in mineral wealth, and with the aid of skilled labor metallic productions might form an important article of export. Pretoria has diplomatic dignity in the person of a Consul in London, and soon expects to establish a consulate at Berlin. The republic has bank notes, but for hard money, of which they possess some, they are dependent upon the coin of the adjacent British colony. Happiness and contentment are described as the normal condition of the people, although they would be more learned if there were more teachers, and less subject to disease if physicians were more numerous, and could add much to their primitive enjoyment if they had musicians, of which there are none. The new republic makes a very fair showing; and if it is not already recognized by its sister republic, the United States, doubtless the authorities at Washington would gladly extend the hand of fellowship to the Dutch-African Pretorians.

Democratic Election Expenses.

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

"The *World* says that Mr. Belmont contributed a hundred thousand dollars more towards the expenses of the Democracy in the late election."—*Exchange.*

Mr. Belmont did not contribute one thousand dollars towards the expenses of the Democracy during the late campaign. Our authority is the word of members of the State and National Democratic Executive Committee. And still more, he did not vote the Democratic ticket at the last general election for President and Governor.

Mr. Belmont is a very fine man for all we know, but he is by birth, education, and interest antagonistic to Democracy. His property is in bonds—the party that taxes them hurts his interest and just so long as the Democracy of the land make him their cashier and auctioneer, just so long will they be sold for the benefit of the Rothschilds, Belmont, and other bondholders who are running themselves on the same roof. It is the height of folly for a party to labor for equal taxation when its "managers" work for taxing the poor to support the rich. Black parents are no more apt to have white children than rich men are to cut their own throats or work against their own interests.

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PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES,

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, BRIDAL SILVER, MUSICAL BOXES, AND FINE FRENCH CLOCKS.

All of which we are offering AT REDUCED RATES. 12 17 14t

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EDWARD CHRISTMANN

OFFERS A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES,

DRESSING CASES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET REQUISITES,
CUTLERY, ETC. ETC.

ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

EDWARD CHRISTMANN,

12 16 14trp No. 702 CHESNUT Street.

BLANK BOOKS.

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By the Paris Exposition, 1867.

WILLIAM F. MURPHY'S SONS,

No. 339 CHESNUT Street

AND

No. 55 South FOURTH Street,

Blank Book Manufacturers,

STATIONERS,

And Steam Power Printers.

A complete stock of well-seasoned BLANK BOOKS of our own manufacture.

A full stock of COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY of every description. 12 14 mwf 12 1

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,

BLANK BOOK

MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,

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ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET. PHILADELPHIA. 22

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELIJAH CATTELL

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

And Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

12 1 tfrp *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.*

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

5 29 PHILADELPHIA.

A. B. WARDEN,

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO

No. 1029 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Jewelry,

Sterling Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

AT THE [12 8 lmrp

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

MUSICAL BOXES

The finest assortment in the city. A fresh invoice just received direct from Geneva with beautiful Bell accompaniments.

Our selections comprise the choicest Operatic and Home Melodies.

FARR & BROTHER,

IMPORTERS,

No. 324 CHESNUT Street,

11 11 wfm 3rp BELOW FOURTH.

E. P. ADAIR

(Late of the firm of Smyth & Adair, No. 1126 Chesnut street),

MANUFACTURER OF

SILVER PLATED WARE,

No. 124 S. ELEVENTH St.,

12 17 13trp PHILADELPHIA

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JACOB HARLEY

JEWELLER,

12 1 1mrp No. 622 MARKET Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 18

CLOTHING.

I. CUTHMAN & CO.

SELL

Fine, Well-Made, Reliable, Cheap

CLOTHING,

AT THE

CONTINENTAL HALL,

No. 830 MARKET Street,

11 18 wfm 12 31 PHILADELPHIA

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

No. 624 CHESNUT STREET,

Have just received a large assortment of NEW AND ELEGANT

FANCY ARTICLES,

Selected in Europe this season for their NOVELTY AND BEAUTY, ESPECIALLY FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Also, a large and beautiful assortment of genuine MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Which they offer for sale [11 30 mwf4t

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

ANTIWINDOW RATTLER

For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.

Call on the General Agent,

C. P. ROSE,

No. 727 JAYNE Street,

Between Market and Chesnut,

12 11 fmw3m Philadelphia.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

Y. P. M.

Y. P. M.

Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y. P. M. It is the purest quality of Whiskey manufactured from the best grain afforded by the Philadelphia market, and it is sold at the low rate of $5 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,

11 5 2p PHILADELPHIA.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

SONOMA WINE COMPANY

Established for the sale of

Pure California Wines.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines,

WHITE, CATAWBA, SHERRY, ANGELICA | CLARET, PORT, MUSCATEL, CHAMPAGNE,

AND

PURE GRAPE BRANDY,

Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Depot, No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.

HAHN & QUAIN, Agents. 12 tf

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

405 CHESNUT STREET.

OLD RYE HOTEL.

LUNCH OF VENISON, and other Game in Season, every day from 10½ to 12 M.

12 9 1m ROBERT BLACK.

MIDDLE TEMPLE

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

No. 116 South SIXTH Street.

12 9 1m H. REINHARD, Proprietor.

GEORGE ZIELLEY,

Formerly Fitzwater & Zielley,

Filbert street, above Eighth street,

has opened the old stand,

N. W. COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS.,

where he will be glad to see his friends.

12 11 1m GEORGE ZIELLEY.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with special flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement or evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

Nos 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,

Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Sash Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,

11 23 wfm6m No. 249 N. SECOND Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF DUY & HOLLINSHEAD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by CHARLES A. DUY, at the old stand, No 20 WALNUT Street.

CHARLES A. DUY,
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD.

Philadelphia, Dec 24, 1868.

I beg to inform my friends that I have sold all my interest in the business of the late firm of DUY & HOLLINSHEAD to Mr. CHARLES A. DUY, who will continue the business at the old stand.

FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD.

I beg to inform my friends and the public that I have purchased Mr. F. P. Hollinshead's interest in the business of the late firm, and will continue the GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY BUSINESS, at the old stand.

CHARLES A. DUY,

12 24 6t No. 20 WALNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

PRIME LAGUAYRA,

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA,

CHOICE MOCHA, and

AFRICAN COFFEES,

ON SALE AT

Fairthorne's Tea Warehouses,

Nos. 205 North NINTH and 1035 MARKET Street,

12 21 1t Near Bingham Hotel.

FRESH FRUITS & PRESERVES.

Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins; Currants, Citron, Oranges, Prunes, Figs, etc. Every description of Groceries, suitable for the Holidays.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7 1m Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Morris Bumsell, 55 years old, fell on the footway yesterday at Fourth and Cherry streets, and fractured one of his hips. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—George Osterly, 14 years old, residing at No. 1123 South street, was run over yesterday, and had a leg fractured. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—The barn of Edward M. Davis, near the county line, and west of the Old York road, was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. The loss is estimated at $1500, insurance $1000. There is little doubt of the barn having been set on fire.

—The warrants for the salaries of teachers will be issued by the Secretary of the Board of Controllers in the following order:—Saturday, First to Ninth sections, inclusive; Tuesday, Tenth to Seventeenth; Wednesday, Eighteenth to Twenty-eighth.

—Mr. John Taylor, a resident of Bridesburg, while walking on the track of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, a few miles above the city, yesterday afternoon, was knocked down by a train, his left arm run over and nearly severed. He was removed to the Episcopal Hospital.

—Four hundred loaves of bread will be distributed weekly until the first of March next, among the neediest of our charitable institutions, by Mr. D. B. Fuller. The representatives of such institutions are invited to meet at No. 16 S. Eighteenth street, at 7:30 o'clock this evening.

—The store of Mr. Joseph Hazzard, at the corner of South and Larkin streets, was broken into on Monday night, by forcing open a window shutter, and was robbed of hams, coffee, and other stock, besides valuable books and papers. The most of these were found in a tenement house in Penn street, below South.

—Eleven car loads of oysters, in shells, were shipped from Crisfield, Md., to this city one day last week. They averaged about two hundred and fifty bushels to the car, making in all about 2750 bushels. In addition to these four or five tons of opened oysters were shipped. From Middl town, on the same day, there were shipped sixteen car loads of corn, in all about 7000 bushels.

—The eleventh anniversary of the Bethany Mission, in Brandywine street, above Fifteenth, was celebrated last evening. The exercises were commenced by the scholars, two hundred in number (all colored), singing an authem, followed by the reading of the Scriptures by the superintendent, M. Balderstorn. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Cunningham, of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Charles Collins, of the Reformed Church, and William F. Mitchell. The instruction of the scholars on Sundays is by persons from different religious denominations. The Mission is supported by voluntary contributions.

—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon at the Blockley Almshouse, to finish the business of the present year. The Steward reported house receipts amounting to $251·01. The Treasurer reported having paid into the City Treasury, from collections in support cases, $2563·90; from house receipts, $1419·65—making a total of $3982·75. The Committee on Accounts presented bills amounting to $7000, when orders were authorized to be drawn for their payment. A discussion arose in reference to the increase of the salary of the wagon driver, when on motion it was agreed that the sum of $900 should be paid. On motion, it was agreed that the Farm and Garden Committee should furnish in the gardener's house bathing apparatus, the cost of which should not exceed $150. Adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134¾.

—Our national debt is gradually decreasing.

—The Westphalia took out but $38,000 in specie.

—The Potomac river has been closed with ice for several days past.

—A fire broke out in the distillery of Prince & Bacharack, in New York, last evening, destroying property to the amount of $30,000.

—By a kerosene lamp explosion in Chicago yesterday morning, three men and woman suffered injuries in jumping from the windows of the burning room, while two men were instantly killed.

—Senator Morton, of Indiana, has replied at length to Mr. Greeley's letter addressed to him on the 21st inst., and concludes as follows:—

"The fact is, our bondholders understand very well that whatever may be the law on the question, the bonds, or any considerable part of them, cannot be paid in coin while the currency remains depreciated; that it is folly to talk about paying the bonds in gold if the Government cannot procure gold enough to redeem the greenbacks; that the redemption of the notes and a return to specie payments is a necessary condition precedent to the payment of the bonds in gold, and they look more to the return to specie payment and the establishment of our finances on a solid basis than to the mere form of the contract as to how they shall be paid. Gold payments should begin with the debt that is due, which is the currency, and not by shaving bonds that will not fall due for fourteen years. The currency lies at the foundation of the whole financial structure, and if it be unsound, the structure above must be insecure and dangerous."

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The *Morning Post* to-day publishes the correspondence between J. G. Bennett, Jr., of New York, and Mr. Asbury, of London, looking to an ocean yacht race between the Dauntless and Cambria. In its comments, the *Post* prefers the Azores track, as one much better adapted to test the seagoing qualities of the vessels and the seamanship of their masters than the regular transatlantic route, and the writer exhorts the owners of the British schooner yachts to join in the race, and says the Sappho will participate.

LONDON, Dec. 29—Evening.—The report of the foundering of the emigrant ship Starry Banner is unquestionably a hoax; although full details of the event have been published by the entire press of London to-day. The original despatch announced the safe arrival of several of the passengers at Boulogne, but a telegram from that city, in answer to an inquiry for full particulars for the New York Associated Press, conveys the assurance that there were no such arrivals as there reported.

FLORENCE, Dec. 29.—General Garibaldi has written a letter formally declining a commission in the Greek army, which had been tendered him by the Grecian Government in view of the threatened war.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The details of the conference have all been agreed upon, and its sessions will begin in this city on Saturday next.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The legal tribunals have forbidden the use of the title *Moniteur* to the new official organ.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—General Caballero has been ordered to take troops to the provinces of Seville and Granada to prevent any trouble. The Government has contracted a loan with the banker Erlanger.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—The following report is made by the Spanish officials in relation to the use of strychnine by the revolutionists:—

"The revolutionists cooked a quantity of provisions which had previously been prepared with strychnine, and then retreated, expecting the Spanish troops on their arrival at the rebel camp would eat the food."

NEUVITAS, Dec. 26, via Havana, Dec. 28.—Valmaseda left Miguel on Tuesday morning, marching in a southerly direction, with 2200 men. Fighting will probably be commenced on Wednesday.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The following intelligence is furnished by Z. W. Currier, the Dominican Consul General in this city:—

ST. DOMINGO CITY, Dec. 14.—The defeat of Ozando's squad at Las Matas by the Government troops leaves President Baez in full and peaceful possession of the whole country. The people are thoroughly satiated with revolution, and show no favor to the ambitious plottings of the opposition. The chiefs Caral and Luteron, with their followers, about twenty in number, are at St. Thomas, where their schooner has been seized by the authorities. A proposition for a loan of 6,000,000f., secured by a pledge of Samana, has been received from a railway company of Paris, but it is not likely this will be entertained, as Baez has devised a plan which will be of more practical benefit to his country. Messrs. Rice and Packard arrived from New York on the 6th inst., to initiate a mineralogical survey of the State, and have proceeded to the district known as the gold fields of Columbus. Elections have been held and passed off quietly. Gomez has undoubtedly been elected Vice-President, Hungria having declined. Business is improving.

THE HILL MURDER.

The Proceedings Yesterday Afternoon

Continued from our Fourth Edition of yesterday.

At 3 o'clock the Court met, and the cross-examination of Dr. Gross was resumed—I would not say the sprinkled spots on the coat sleeve were coagulated blood, for I did not see them soon enough to ascertain whether they were or not; the blood on the sleeves might have got there by the wearer stooping over the body; if the blood had been coagulated it would not have sprinkled; to make such spots it requires some brisk propelling force; it Mrs. Hill had been dead fifteen minutes when carried in, the spots could have been made by the shaking of the head; the spots upon the shirt could have been produced by the striking of the poker against a bloody surface; the smear on the cuff might have been made by washing a bloody hand with the cuff on; the fluidity of the blood after death is an evidence of death; the flow of blood from a cut in a dead body is due to gravity; in such a case it will tend to fail; it would not spurt out.

Re-direct examination — The triangular wound on the head I do not think would have been made by a single blow of a poker; several blows might have done it.

Dr. F. F. Maury sworn—I am a lecturer at the Jefferson College, and am a surgeon at the Pennsylvania Hospital, and am a colleague of Dr. Levis at both institutions; I have read the evidence in this case describing the carrying of the body from the yard and bathing of the head by the prisoner; I examined the clothing for three hours and a half with a good pocket lens, but not microscopically or chemically; a microscope would only have shown this to be the blood of a mammal; I found what I supposed to be the sprinkles on the coat; I can account for those sprinkles by a theory other than that of the infliction of wounds by the wearer of the clothes; circumstances being favorable for the non-coagulation of the blood when a person is handling a body dipped in blood, experience has taught me that it is impossible to do so without having the clothing of the person manipulating covered with the blood; I speak of smears and sprinkles, but each must have a separate cause; all the sprinkled spots I saw upon the clothing might possibly have been made by the carrying of the body from the yard to the kitchen, particularly if the effort was protracted; if the head had been raised and had fallen back into the pool many of these spots might readily have been produced by that, dependent greatly upon the position of the person lifting; if in raising the head blood had dropped into the fluid blood upon the pavement the sprinkles might have been thus produced; the appearance of an arterial jet is regulated by the proximity of the object to it; if I pass my hand from the fluid on one side of me to the other side, I must necessarily get it upon myself unless I took the utmost precaution; if a patient is operated upon and is removed a distance from the point of operation, which must be by the aid of an assistant, you must get innumerable spots upon you for which it is almost impossible to account; whether or not Mrs. Hill's body when found in the yard was in a favorable condition for the sprinkling of blood depends upon the length of time she had lain there, her position, the nature of the wounds and the atmospheric temperature; if she had lain one, two, or five hours, coagulation or *rigor mortis*, or this stiffness would have been almost certain, unless modified by the condition of the individual at the time the cause of the death was given, and the cause of the death itself; a warm atmosphere, under conditions, will facilitate the coagulation of blood more than a cool atmosphere, whereas for every degree below the normal temperature to a certain point, it coagulates slowly; if there be a cool atmosphere (*cæteris paribus*) it will coagulate slowly; if a body be raised fifteen inches and dropped into a pool of blood, the effect cannot be explained under any theory; if the body had not become stiffened, and had been bleeding in a cold atmosphere, it would be in a favorable condition for sprinkling; I read Dr. Shapleigh's testimony descriptive of the wounds upon the skull; I think it extremely doubtful that all those wounds could have been inflicted by the poker produced here; I visited the house at Tenth and Pine streets; I have a piece of oil cloth cut from beneath the settee on which Mrs. Hill lay; it has upon it a spot or undiluted blood; I visited the dining room and examined the dining-room door; I found several spots of blood upon it; there were perhaps fifteen spots upon it; some were on the extreme top, and some on the lower panel; their appearance indicated that the door could not have been open an inch when it received the blood; after the expiration of a month it would be a difficult matter to tell whether a spot of blood was diluted, for the water might quickly evaporate; pure blood placed in a vessel, placed in a cold atmosphere and uninfluenced by motion would not coagulate so quickly as in a warm atmosphere attended with like circumstances; when blood freezes it does not coagulate readily.

Cross-examined—In stooping to take up the bloody body, a man's pantaloons would be more likely to receive the sprinkled spots than the coat; I did not find many such spots upon the pants; moving the hand in bathing the head might make the stains upon the cuff, but would not account for the sprinkles upon the sleeve and shoulder of the coat; it is possible to make a punctured fracture of the temporal bone with the tongue of the poker; the whole skull undoubtedly could have been beaten into pieces with this poker; the temporal bone could have been broken with the heel of the poker, and then the tongue might have been driven in; I have known an umbrella to be driven into the frontal bone of the skull; from reading Dr. Zantzinger's statement, I should say the body had been dead an hour or an hour and a half; the blood in the yard would have been partially or wholly coagulated.

Re-direct—If that poker had been used to beat up that skull, I should think it would look bruised and battered; I see no such signs on this poker.

Re-cross-examined—In making that fracture of the temporal bone with the heel of the poker it need not disfigure the poker.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell sworn—Corroborated the testimony given by Drs. Gross and Maury.

Dr. Richard Thomas sworn—Testified upon the same points.

John Conrad sworn—I have been apothecary at the Pennsylvania Hospital thirty-seven years; I keep a record of the temperature; on the 22d of November it was at the highest 42 degrees, and the lowest was 37 degrees.

William W. Cross sworn—Testified in support of the attack upon Mr. Gilbert's reputation for truth.

John Wilber sworn—I was at Mrs. Hill's house this morning; with other gentlemen we made experiments to try whether the front door could be locked or unlocked without being heard by a person standing on the outside, and found that by standing immediately at the door I could hear no sound of unlocking.

Officer Thorp testified to this point.

Here the Court adjourned until this morning.

The Grand Telegraphic Banquet.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The complimentary banquet to Prof. S. F. B. Morse came off this evening at Delmonico's Hotel. Chief Justice Chase presided, and among the guests were Edward Thornton, British Ambassador, ex-Governor Curtin, Attorney-General Evarts, Judge Pierrepont, and many other distinguished persons.

After the viands had been discussed the chairman made a few remarks in regard to his presence on the occasion, in the course of which he said that he could not be backward whenever honors were to be paid to the father of American telegraphy.

The first toast—the President of the United States—was received with applause.

Mr Edward Thornton, in responding to the toast of the united nations, said that no one was more anxious to promote harmony between the nations, no one more anxious to do honor to such benefactors of their race as Professor Morse, than his sovereign, Queen Victoria.

In responding to the toast of the evening, Professor Morse gave an interesting account of the successive stages in the progress of telegraphy.

Speeches were also made by Gen. McDowell, Attorney-General Evarts, ex-Governor Curtin, and others.

Governor Curtin, after briefly alluding to the history of the Atlantic cable and paying an eloquent tribute to Morse and Field, spoke of the great enterprise and progress which mark the present age. In this connection he said:—

I can remember well when the question of connecting the Ohio and the Delaware rivers agitated the people of my native State. Prejudice and ignorance resisted stubbornly, but free schools and internal improvements came hand-in hand to give us greatness. Brave men fell in popular reprobation because they expended a few millions to give back incalculable wealth and the priceless boon of universal education. Our turnpikes were the first slow, hesitating steps in progress; the tottering, timid footsteps of infancy. The State stretched out its bounty and commerce was quickened. They have passed away, and the account of capital invested stands unbalanced in the Treasury; but who can estimate the dividends? With trembling and fear a college here and there was established, and soon came the common schools to hasten progress alike in the improvements of rich and poor. Then came our great canal and our primitive railroad; but, imperfect as they were, unwisely as they were managed, and fruitless as they appeared on the balance sheet of the Commonwealth, they were a great artery of commercial and national life—a vast stream of progress that was steadily advancing our people and making them nobler and richer from year to year. They too have almost faded away before the march of the iron horse, whose rude music is heard over nearly four thousand miles of railroad in the State; but they added millions to the wealth of Pennsylvania. He lauded the liberality and enterprise of England in expending $440,000,000 to enrich her East Indian possessions with railroads and telegraphs, and predicted that in a few years there will be a continuous line of rail from Dover to the Bosphorus, thence down the Euphrates, across Persia to India, and thence eventually to China and Japan. Referring to our great railroad achievement, he expressed his trust that before another five years shall have elapsed three great trunk lines of railroads will cross the plains and mountains to the Pacific. He continued: The telegraph must now reach the East, and be the forerunner of the great harvest of civilization from San Francisco to Oregon, thence by Russian America to the Asiatic coast. The submarine cable will soon bear messages of progress and infuse the love of advancement into the commercial cities of China and Japan. "The extension of the telegraph to the East" will be the crowning triumph of the civilization we so fondly and justly claim, and soon the commerce of the Oriental cities will turn from the east to the west, land on our Pacific shores, and sweep across our continent to our great cities and to the marts of Europe, and then the lightning messenger will encircle the whole world, to bear the glad tidings of prosperity and peace to all mankind.

OBITUARY.

Sir Richard Mayne, K. C. B.

The Atlantic cable brings us intelligence of the death, on Sunday last, in London, of Sir Richard Mayne, Chief of the Metropolitan Police of the great city. The deceased was born in Ireland some time during the year 1796, his father being one of the judges in the Court of King's Bench, Ireland. Educated first at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took degrees, he was subsequently admitted *ad laudem* to Trinity College, Cambridge, and in 1821 the degree of M. A. was conferred upon him. During the following year he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and although he was a man of more than ordinary legal ability, his success in his profession does not appear to have been very decided. In 1829 he received the appointment of Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police of London, and in reward for the services he rendered while holding that office was created a C. B. in 1847 and a K. C. B. of the Civil Division in 1851. His energy and administrative capacity also caused his promotion to the position of Chief of Police, which he held at the time of his death. About a year ago, while the reform question occupied the minds of all classes of Englishmen, Sir Richard Mayne made himself quite notorious and unpopular by his official course towards the members and supporters of the Reform League. A meeting was announced to be held in Hyde Park, and by his orders the gates were closed and the crowd refused admittance. As will be generally remembered, a riot on a small scale was the result of this most unnecessary exercise of power, and all the odium of the act rested upon the deceased. The manifestation of public sentiment on this occasion appeared to have some effect upon the autocratic Chief of Police, as a subsequent meeting was held in the Park and the people were not molested. Sir Richard Mayne was an old man, having lived more than seventy-two years—beyond the allotted threescore and ten of man. He belonged to a class of Englishmen of whom but few are now living—men bred up in a school of politics that taught the scholars to place implicit faith in the assurance of Shakespeare that divinity hedges around royalty. He was, we think, a Tory of very decided opinions, holding to those views of government which give the masses as little power as possible. That he had outlived his day and was blind to the progress of the age was made manifest in the course he pursued last year. However, to his praise it must be said that the discipline and efficiency of the Metropolitan police of London were and are due more to his administrative faculties than those of any others of his colleagues.—*N. Y. Herald.*

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES.....7:21 | MOON RISES.....7 29
SUN SETS.....4:42 | HIGH WATER.....3 36

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
D. C. McCAMMON, J. PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY W NSON. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Nov. 28
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 8
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 9
Celia	London	New York	Dec. 12
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 15
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 15
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 16
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 16
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 17
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19

FOR EUROPE.

Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 30
America	New York	Bremen	Dec. 31
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 2
Erin	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 2
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 2
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 16

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Dec. 31
Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec. 31
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Jan. 2
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Jan. 2
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Jan. 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Duchesse d'Orleans, Hines, Antwerp, J.E Bazley & Co.
Barque Antelope, White, Wilmington, Del., Warren & Gregg.
Schr H. P. McCaulay, Cain, Cienfuegos, S & W. Welsh.

City Ice Boat No. 1, Captain Mason, left Callowhill street wharf at 9½ A. M. yesterday, taking in tow schrs Ida L., and Mary Milnes, both for Boston.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Ocean Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 12th inst.

Barque Niobe, Weston, hence, was up at San Francisco 4th inst., for Boston.

Barque Ann Bryan, reported from Philadelphia for Antwerp, was spoken 20th inst lat. 39 46, long. 67 40.

Barque Erminia, Hilton, for Liverpool via Philadelphia, cleared at New York 28th inst.

Barque Vesta, Kolderup, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 12th inst.

Brig Gazelle, Cole, sailed from Havre 18th inst., for Cardiff and United States.

Brig Anna Wellington, Owens, hence, at Genoa 7th instant.

Brig Mary E. Thompson, Chadwick, hence for Boston, before reported ashore as Harbor Cove, N. J., and which it was thought would be a total loss, will probably be got off.

Schr Sallie B., from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 24th inst.

Schr A. Hammond, Paine, hence, at Boston 27th instant.

Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, hence, at Rockland 26th instant.

Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, at Portland 26th inst., from Boston, to load for Philadelphia.

Schr Emily and Jenny, Hewett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 26th inst.

Schr George Neblinger, sailed from Wareham 24th inst., for Providence, to winter.

Schrs N. W. Magee, Ketchum, and Sylvia, Davis, hence, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst., for Boston.

Schr Telegraph, Jones, hence, at Norfolk 26th inst.

Schr John Strous, Hill, from Boston, and Benj Strong, Brown, from Providence, both for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr Hiawatha, Lee, sailed from Newburyport 25th inst., for Baltimore.

Schr J. W. Hall, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst.

Schr A. Lincoln, Chase, from Bridgeport for Philadelphia, with railroad iron, struck on Hereford Shoals, N. J., night of 25th inst., but was got off by Mr. Nottingham, agent of the Coast Wrecking Co., after throwing over about 20 tons of iron, and proceeded on her voyage, supposed without damage.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Panama Star and Herald, Dec. 19, says:—We have been favored with an extract of a letter addressed by the Admiral of the French fleet in the Pacific to Mons. Le Vasseur, Consul of France at this port, which says:—"We have discovered in the Straits of Magellan an unknown rock, situated a mile and 6-10ths due south from the southwestern point of Tamar Island. We saw at the moment Cape Tamar to the north, 85 degrees due east. It has 4 metres 20 cent. of water at low tide."

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

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PHILADELPHIA, 12th mo. 4th, 1868.

Evans & Watson—Respected Friends:—We had one of your well known Inside-door Fire-proof Safes in the destructive fire at No. 621 Market street, last evening. The fire extended so rapidly we had not time to close the main or outside door of the safe, the inside door only being shut On examining the contents of the safe next morning, much, to our surprise we found the books well preserved and in excellent legible condition. We take great pleasure in recommending your Inside-door Fire-proof Safes, for without the inside-door improvement we would most certainly have lost all our books and papers.

Yours, very truly, SMEDLEY BROS.

We are now selling our stock of Safes at cost prices in order to close business. Call soon and be convinced such an opportunity never before offered. Every business house ought to have an Evans & Watson Safe.

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PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., your store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully, T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

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LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1868

1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868

1868 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868

1868 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868

1868 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868

1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868

1868 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868

1868 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 200 SOUTH Street. 1868

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4. Valliance (Polka Militaire), J. Ascher.
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7. The Lover and the Bird (Song), F. D. Guglielmo.
8. Orphee aux Enfers (Quadrille), Offenbach.
9. Jerusalem the Golden (Hymn), A. Ewing.
10. The Merriest Girl That e Out (Song).
11. Cousin et Cousine (Schottische Elegante).
12. How Fair Art Thou (Song), H. Weidt.
13. In the Starlight (Duet) Vocal, S. Glover.
14. On the Beach at Cape May (Song).
15. Schnizen-March, Carl Faust.
16. Voll Humor (Polka), Carl Faust.
17. Ohne Zugel Und Bugel (Galop), Carl Faust.
18. Good Bye, Sweetheart, Good Bye, (Song).
19. La Chatelaine (Polka Mazourka), Carl Faust.
20. The Young Recruit (March) B. Richards.
21. Five o'clock in the Morning, (Ballad), by Claribel.
22. The Moon Behind the Trees, (Song), G. T. Wilson.
23. Up and Down (Galop), Carl Faust
24. The Black Key, (Polka Mazourka), A. Herzog.
25. Romance from Don Pasquale (Opera song).
26. Crispino e la Comare (Opera Bouffe), Fantaisie.
27. Home, Sweet Home (Variation), J. H. Slack.
28. Marche des Tambours, (Militaire), Sidney Smith.
29. Les Varietes Parisiennes, (New Quadrille).
30. La Belle Helene (Galop), arranged by D. God-frey
31. Come Back to Erin (Song), Claribel.
32. Ariadne (Polka Mazourka), A. Talexy.
33. Maggie's Secret (My Heart is over the Sea), (Song).
34. Im Strudel (Galop), Carl Faust.
35. Blue Bird (Polka Redowa), Weingarten.
36. Barbe Bleue (Galop), arranged by T. A'Becket, Jr.
37. The Naiads (Barcarolle), E. Mack.
38. Fire and Flame (Galop), Carl Faust.
39. Victoria Lancers (Quadrilles), Weingarten.
40. Lucretia Borgia (Il Brindisi), (Song), Donizetti.
41. Scenes that are Brightest (Maritana), (Song).
42. My First Wife's Dead (Barbe Bleue), (Song).
43. Les Adieux (Nocturne), P. Horro.
44. Fra Diavolo (Fantaisie) arranged by Sidney Smith.
45. Valse des Roses (Waltz) E. Ketterer.
46. Cujus Animam (Opera Stabat Mater), W. Kuhe.
47. La Favorite (Morceau de Concert), J. Ascher.
48. Immortelles (Waltz 4 hands) J. Gungl.
49. Kunstler Leben (Waltz), Strauss.
50. Sanger's (March).

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PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1868.

Lords and Commons.

About one-half of the editorial space of all our English exchanges for the past month has been filled up with comments on the recent Parliamentary election and the new Liberal Cabinet. While these comments in the main are inspired by the political bias of the particular journal, we find in some of the Liberal organs frank and manly assaults on the English governmental system as a whole. The *Pall Mall Gazette* confesses that "England is in many respects one of the worst governed countries in Europe;" but consoles itself immediately after with the reflection that these "are by no means the most important respects, and in some cases their very defects are the result of an exaggerated adherence to principles in themselves sound."

Among the more noticeable points which we encounter is an undisguised contempt for the hereditary nobility of the United Kingdom. The power and influence of this class are slowly waning, although they still maintain the possibility of exercising a controlling influence in the Government by making a bold stand in the House of Lords. In the Parliament which has just expired, the Lords not only constituted one of the coördinate branches, but, as a class, returned one-third of the House of Commons in the persons of their sons, nephews, sons-in-law, and other relatives who had been returned through family influence, while the untitled country squires, who delight to hang about the skirts of the titled aristocracy, swelled the direct numerical influence of the latter in the lower house to near one-half. The last Reform bill upset a number of the rotten boroughs, and swelled the ranks of the electors considerably in the sound ones; but the result of the recent elections, as shown by a canvass of the new House of Commons, is but a slight diminution of the strength of the Lords. The House of Commons now consists of 659 members. Of these full 210—only a round dozen less than in the last House—are the near relatives of peers, constituting, as the London *Spectator* remarks, "almost a third of the House supposed to have been 'reformed,' and past all question the most powerful single interest within it." On this subject the *Spectator* further says:—

"No doubt all, or nearly all, these men are freely elected by the people, cases like Sutherlandshire and Calne becoming more rare as the Reformers move steadily to their end; but that only makes the power of the peers more remarkable, and, so to speak, more real. Lord G. Hamilton is twice as important in Middlesex as he would be if he were seated by his fathers' tenants; for though it is possible, as Dumfriesshire has shown, to defeat coercion, it is not possible for any law or regulation to dissipate the popular reverence for rank."

The term "people" in this connection must be taken with a qualification. Although the recent Reform bill swept away many abuses and placed the franchise in hands which had not wielded it before, suffrage is still a special privilege of the few as distinguished from the masses. In addition to this there is a gross inequality in the comparative sizes of the constituencies, many of them still ranking as thoroughly "rotten boroughs." The largest borough constituency is that of Glasgow, whose 47,000 electors have three members in the House of Commons. But the case of Hackney gives a still larger number of electors to each member, the latter numbering two only, while the former run up to 40,600. From this proportion—one member to 20,000 electors—there is to be found almost every conceivable degree down to the next thing to nothing, which is represented by the borough of Portarlington, whose 119 electors returned a Tory member the other day by a majority of 17. Until this state of affairs is remedied all attempts "to dissipate the popular reverence for rank" are likely to prove futile.

Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet is made up of fifteen members, only eight of whom are Commoners, six being peers and one the eldest son of a peer. This last is Lord Hartington, the new Postmaster-General, and as he failed to secure a seat in the House of Commons, it will be necessary to make him a peer in his own right, if he is to be retained in the Cabinet, unless some obliging second-rate Liberal who sits for an uncontested borough shall see fit to retire into private life to give him an entrance into the Commons. According to all reports, the noble side of the new Cabinet is the weakest in point of ability, as well as in that of numbers. Yet the best men among the Liberal peers were selected, not because there were no Commoners more capable, but because the Lords still refuse to repeal certain statutes which ensure them a legal right to two of the Secretaryships of State and other responsible positions, without any regard to their qualifications of head and heart, and because it is indispensable that Mr. Gladstone should have somebody to fight the battles of the Liberal Ministry in the Tory House of Lords.

Yet the great Liberal triumph at the polls was a decided victory in behalf of impartial liberty and true equality, and if the revolution does not take a sudden backward turn, the time will soon arrive when the respective influence of Lords and Commons—of high and low—will be regulated, not by hereditary right, but by comparative numbers and comparative manliness.

The Franking Abuses.

The Hon. W. S. Lincoln, the New York Congressman whose frank has recently been affixed to an immense number of the circulars of a New York city publishing concern, appears before the public with an explanation which is entirely satisfactory, as far as he is individually concerned. Mr. Lincoln pronounces the printed stamp employed a forgery, and as soon as it was brought to his attention he sent a notice to the New York Post Office, which caused all subsequent packages bearing his name to be retained. From that time it is said that about fifty packages bearing the forged frank were forwarded to him every day, having been dropped in the New York Post Office under the belief that they would reach their destination. The authorities have recently captured the fraudulent stamp, and this particular abuse of the franking privilege is therefore at an end. But this is not the only attempt which has been made of late to forge the printed frank of members of Congress—that of Senator Morgan having also been counterfeited and extensively used by New York and Eastern establishments.

In explanation of a charge brought against the Hon. John Lynch, Representative from Maine, to the effect that his frank was being extensively used by a New York publisher, that gentleman makes a statement that he ordered a large number of copies of a certain journal which had published one of his speeches on the finances, and distributed them over the country from the New York Post Office, under his frank, of course. This was not a very reprehensible proceeding, according to the strictest code of franking morals, for it is a common thing for members of Congress to deluge the country with their financial and other lucubrations. Mr. Lynch is a member of the Post Office Committee of the House, and claims to have always voted in favor of doing away with the franking privilege. But, as the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* remarks, Mr. Lynch does all that he can to render the system odious as long as it remains lawful. Among the efforts of Mr. Lynch in this particular line we remember having received, a few months ago, under his frank, a large duodecimo volume entitled "The Water Power of Maine," which amounted to nothing more nor less than an advertisement of certain riparian rights which have not yet attained a marketable value. It is all very well for the State of Maine to do what it can to develop its manufacturing interests, but we cannot conceive the justice of requiring the whole country to foot its postage bill.

These exposures will tend to bring the franking privilege into still greater disrepute than it now enjoys, and should cause Congress to give the subject immediate attention. If the franking privilege, with all its possible abuses, is not to be abolished, a law should certainly be passed prohibiting the use of stamps in all cases, and requiring members of Congress to take the trouble to write their talismanic names on such mail matter as they desire to scatter over the country. It would, undoubtedly, be best to do away with the system altogether, for it seems that it cannot be used except to be abused. There is but one objection to doing away with the system, and that is the expense that would attend the distribution of legitimate "public documents" issued by the different departments of the Government. Tens of thousands of volumes are yearly sent forth from the Government printing office at Washington which are absolutely worthless; but there are a great many Government publications which are quite valuable and worth the cost of distribution. Congress should also devote a small share of their time to this expensive abuse of the rights of the people, by prohibiting the printing of tons of useless matter. And for the sake of letting the people have, without cost, such documents as they will take the trouble to read when they once possess them, the franking privilege could be bestowed upon the Government printer, to whom the names of persons who are to receive the documents could be furnished by the members of Congress. By thus abolishing the franking privilege, with this one exception, all its gross abuses could be remedied, and the public at the same time would sustain no inconvenience.

The War Cloud in Europe.

The Eastern Question becomes more and more involved with every passing day, and has now reached a stage that would appear to render war almost unavoidable. The conference of the great powers, which will attempt a peaceful solution of the difficulty, assembles in Paris on Saturday next. If they threaten to enforce their recommendations at the point of the sword, the whole trouble may be safely gotten over, provided there is a perfect accord between them, although the Sultan has refused to participate in the conference unless it is expressly stipulated that the Cretan question shall be excluded. As the Cretan question, however, is the pivot on which the whole difficulty swings, its exclusion will render the conference a ridiculous farce. But the refusal of the Sultan to take part in the conference will amount to little, as the great powers do not always think it necessary to consult him about the affairs of his own kingdom, if England, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia can be brought into harmonious action. Should the former powers, however, choose to array themselves on the side of the integrity of the Ottoman dominions, in all probability Russia will demur, and by her moral influence render all the efforts of the conference in behalf of peace nugatory. In that event, the present prospects of war will be increased rather than diminished, and before the end is reached, the whole continent may become involved in a gigantic contest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONA MED GLYCARIN TABLETS OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists. L. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of SOUTHWARK LIBRARY will be held at the LIBRARY ROOM on TUESDAY EVENING, January 5, 1869 at 7½ o'clock. JOSEPH W. FLICKWIR, Secretary

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street, December 1, 1868.

The holders of the SIX PER CENT. GAS LOAN, No. 6 are hereby notified that the certificates of said loan are redeemable at the Office on the FIRST DAY of JANUARY next, after which time the interest on the same will cease.

The Trustees are prepared to purchase the Stock of the Germantown, Manayunk, Richmond and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, if offered to them before noon of the FIRST DAY of JANUARY next, for investments of the sinking funds of said works. BENJAMIN S. RILEY, 12 29 3t Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office No. 2262 GALLOWHILL Street, this day, January 11, 1869 at 2 o'clock P. M. An Election for a President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place, and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. CHARLES S. HASTINGS, Secretary. 12 26 jl1

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, December 22, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the eleventh day of January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and Ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year. EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary. 12 29 11t

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 245 FRANKFORD Road, Philadelphia, December 28, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, 11th January, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th January, 1869. JOHN B. CRAVEN, Secretary. 12 28 12t

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-FOURTH and COATES Streets. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of President and Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this Office on MONDAY the 11th day of January, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M and 12 M. 12 26 13t JOSHUA GARSED, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President, Vice-President, and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. 12 28 12t S. B. CAMPION, Secretary.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec 23, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and an Election for twelve Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's Office, No. 224 S. DELAWARE Avenue, on MONDAY, the 11th day of January, 1869, at 1 P. M. J. MORRELL Secretary. 12 23wfmtJ11

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.

Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity.

The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loans shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 12 3 27 City Treasurer.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of JANUARY next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year. JOHN T. RILLE, Secretary. Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1868. 12 18 dtJ19e

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors and for other purposes will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of JANUARY, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

The election will take place between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. W. L. SCHAFFER, 12 8wstJ13 Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier 12 11 27t

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, December 12, 1868.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 12, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M. P. LAMB, 12 16wfmtJ12 Cashier.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, No. 1302 MARKET STREET. PHILADELPHIA, December 16, 1868.

NOTICE.—The rates for transportation of Gas and other Bituminous Coal to be carried over the Pennsylvania Railroad, Western Pennsylvania Railroad, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to take effect JANUARY 1, 1869, can be obtained upon application at this Office.

S. B. KINGSTON, General Freight Agent. 12 16 15t Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and an election of Directors, will take place at the Office of the Company, in WILMINGTON, Delaware, on the SECOND MONDAY (11th) in January next, at 1 P. M. A. HORNER, Secretary. 12 29 11t

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY. Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1868.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of Government Tax, payable on and after 7th of January next. A. HORNER, 12 29 11t Treasurer.

THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Office No. 406 CHESNUT Street, December 26 1868

NOTICE—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 11th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

An election for twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day and at the same place, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 2 o'clock P. M. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, 12 28 12t Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29, 1868.

An Election for thirteen Directors of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Nos. 4 and 6 EXCHANGE BUILDING, on MONDAY, January 11, 1869, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HARPER, 12 29 12t* Secretary.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HOME OF PHILADELPHIA.

Persons willing to contribute to the building fund of this society will please send their donations to either

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President, No. 400 WALNUT Street.
WILLIAM PURVES, Treasurer, No. 306 WALNUT Street.,
WILLIAM C. ATWOOD, Secretary, No. 619 CHESNUT Street. 12 16 14t

ANY PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS against the REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES OF PHILADELPHIA are requested to present them to the undersigned before January 5, 1869.

EZRA LUKENS, Treasurer, No. 147 S. FOURTH Street (entrance on Harmony street). 1t

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL can give any just idea of the delicious, airy elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 6 3 m w f

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

ASK FOR SIX MAGIC PICTURES FOR 25 cents. Big thing on the wall 12 28 3t*

S. GARTELAND, UNDERTAKER, 85 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 22 3m

A CONVERSATION-TALK.

Bill. Ho! Sam!

Sam. Ho! Bill!

Bill. What for do you look so shabby, Samuel?

Sam. Who's shabby? Guess you're proud, with your new clothes.

Bill. New clothes! They aint new a bit. I've had 'em six months.

Sam. Six months! Why, that's longer than I've had mine. And mine are getting a little rusty.

Bill. Rusty! You mean they are going to seed!

Sam. Well, then, seedy, if that suits you better.

Bill. Now, Sam, you don't mean to tell me you have had those only six months? They look ten years old, at least.

Sam. William, my boy, I haven't had 'em six months yet.

Bill. Now, tell a body, Sam, *Where* did you get 'em, and what did you pay?

Sam. Well, fact is, I got 'em cheap; paid only $30 for the whole rig. Got 'em at Sacry, Fice & Co.'s, I think the name was.

Bill. Sacry! Fice! You were *sacrificed*, Sam. Why, that's more than I paid for mine.

Sam. No, Bill, you're fooling. These fellows said they were cheaper than anywhere else on earth.

Bill. Yes, or in the moon, either. All moonshine, Sammy; every bit of it.

Sam. Now, tell us about yours, Bill.

Bill. Well, Samuel, if you must know, this whole suit cost me only $28.

Sam. Why, I reckon I was sold! Where did you get 'em, William?

Bill. Got 'em at Rockhill & Wilson's to be sure. I don't go anywhere else.

Sam. What! Those fellows with the big brown stone store on Chesnut street? Not for me, if you please. Big rents, and much plate glass in the windows!

Bill. Look here, Sam! They got all those things a good many years ago, when they didn't cost as much as now; and they can keep house as cheap as anybody. Come with me, next time you are going to town, and look at the clothes and the prices. Guess you need a new suit, anyhow. Them 'ere 's nearly "gin out."

Sam. Bill, quit making fun of my "*sacrifice*" I'm in for a "Brown Stone Hall suit, short metre.

Bill. I'm going to town, to-morrow, Sam. will you come along?

Sam. Count me in, then. I *am* shabby.

THEY GO!
THEY BUY!

And as the long tales in the weekly papers say, the rest of it will be

"CONTINUED IN OUR NEXT."

For further particulars, look at the reduced prices of raiment at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Headache—Dyspepsia—Costiveness.

If you suffer with Headache try MARSHALL'S ELIXIR, and be convinced that although other remedies have failed to cure you, this will give you instant and permanent relief.

If by over-excitement and fatigue your nerves have become so weakened that Headache admonishes you something more dangerous may happen, such as Palsy, Dimness of Sight, and other alarming nervous affections, then Marshall's Elixir, by giving tone and strength to your system, restores you to perfect health.

Whenever food which should be digested remains in the stomach, causing pain and uneasiness for the want of that principle which would render it easy of digestion, then by using Marshall's Elixir you will supply this deficiency and prevent its recurrence, and so be radically cured of Dyspepsia.

The stomach being thus cleansed from an unhealthy to a healthy condition, costiveness and the other attendant disorders of the bowels are of necessity prevented.

Price of Marshall's Elixir, $1·00 per bottle.

For sale by all Druggists.

Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street, Phila.

M. MARSHALL & CO., Druggists, 12 21 tf PROPRIETORS.

REMOVAL.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK

Will Occupy its New Banking Room,

No. 135 South SECOND St.,

ABOVE WALNUT,

On Saturday, January 2, 1869. 12 30 3t4p

NEW STYLE

SKATING BOOTS.

BARTLETT,

THE BOOT MAKER,

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

New Styles for the Promenade.

New Styles for the Parlor.

New Styles for Heavy Weather.

His large stock enables him to furnish a good fit at all times. 10 16 fmw

MOTTET'S

PURE OLIVE OIL,

IMPORTED BY

RICHARD H. WATSON,

No. 25 South FRONT Street,

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SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

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CHOICE WINES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES; IMPORTED ALES, CHAMPAGNE, CIGARS, Etc., IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES.

SNYDER & CADWALLADER, 12 15 1m 8p No. 930 ARCH STREET.

TERRAPIN.

200 DOZEN FINE TERRAPIN,

Just received and for sale by

M. MEAGHER & CO., 12 22 8trp No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street.

FOX'S PHILADELPHIA STARCH. C. J. FELL & BRO., Agents.

PRESTON'S BREAKFAST COCOA. C. J. FELL & BRO., Agents.

AZURENE. C. J. FELL & BRO., Agents, Philadelphia.

FRANKLIN MILLS SELF-RAISING FLOUR, C. J. FELL & BRO., Manufacturers, 12 12 wfs 1m* No. 120 S. FRONT Street.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL.

EXTRAORDINARY

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

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HAVE FORTY CASES MORE

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IMPORTED DRESS GOODS,

At Twenty-five Cents per yard.

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RICH CHANGEABLE

CORDED SILKS.

2500 yards of RICH CHANGEABLE CORDED SILKS at $1·45 per yard.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

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3000 yards of handsome Checked SILKS at $1·25 per yard. A decided Bargain.

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SUPERB STRIPED SILKS

4000 yards SUPERB STRIPED and CHANGEABLE SILKS at $1·50, $1·75, and $1·90 per yard. A Great Bargain.

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CLOAKING VELVETS.

Superb Quality of 28 inch, 30-inch, and 32-inch BLACK LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS. A Great Bargain.

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No. 727 CHESNUT St.

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VELVET CLOTHS,

AND

Superb Astrachan Cloaking,

In great variety.

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12 26 smwf4t4p PHILADELPHIA.

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NEW NIAGARA

Will be Opened for Exhibition

On Thursday Morning, Dec. 31.

Admission, 25 Cents.

EARLES' GALLERIES

AND

LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,

No. 816 CHESNUT Street,

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WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES

Only 50 Cents per Pound.

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SWEET ORANGES, and

LADY APPLES

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

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FAIR PLAY. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, is published this day by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,

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A NEW BOOK

BY

MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

FAIR PLAY,

BY

MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

FAIR PLAY! FAIR PLAY!! FAIR PLAY!!! FAIR PLAY!!!! By MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, is published this day by

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12 29 3t PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR, and a bag or half barrel STERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, *warranted* superior to any in the market.

Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEAL HOPS, etc.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER, 11 24 2m tfrp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE

CANNOT BE SLEDGED!
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WAREHOUSES, } Masonic Hall, Philada.;

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And for sale by our agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 12 30 4t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE DWELLING, NO. 714 Spruce street. Lot 24 feet 9 inches by 200 feet to a 40 feet street. Stable on the rear. House and stable in thorough repair. Immediate possession. S. WAGNER, Jr., 12 26 6t No. 33 S. THIRD Street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St., FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO LET—SHOWY STORE, WITH GOOD Cellar, No. 424 N. EIGHTH Street. Good Business Location. Rent moderate. 12 28 6t*

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1868.

It is not very often that the people of the various localities where crime doth most abound are so startled by

SUICIDE

as they were on Monday evening, in that densely crowded neighborhood, Seventh street and Avenue B.

This neighborhood is crowded with tenement-houses, and the tenement-houses are crowded with all sorts of small dealers of various degrees of poverty, or, as will be seen by the sequel, of riches.

Among these was Nathan Konigsberg, who, with his son, occupied the third floor of tenement-house No. 218 Seventh street.

Konigsberg was a character. He was successful in two things—in becoming well off and in maintaining a reputation for poverty. He was a dealer in jewels, and for many years past had driven a better business in diamonds than many a flourishing jeweller along Sixth avenue. The more money he made, however, the more the impression grew upon him that he would die a poor man. To destroy that possibility he cut his throat from ear to ear, and was removed in that condition to the hospital.

The foreign remedy of suicide—a remedy believed to be applicable to all the ills of life—is getting to be of as universal application here as over the water. Scarcely a day is free from self-murder. The Coroner's hands are full of cases in which a quietus has been achieved by various modifications of the "bare bodkin."

Apropos of the arrival of

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN,

a very pretty and artistic swindle has just been perpetrated at his residence on Madison avenue.

That residence, I understand, is adorned in the most *outre* and *bizarre* fashion, with unnumbered curiosities gathered by the great George himself, during his ramblings over the habitable portions of the globe.

Mrs. Train has a taste for elegant chairs, and a day or two ago purchased two, price $100 each.

As the porter who had conveyed them home was about ascending the steps, an individual wearing the blue coat and brass buttons without which George Francis is never known to appear in public, overtook him with the words, "So, these are the chairs Mrs. Train ordered? Very well; I'll take them in. I am Mr. Train." The porter, borne down and carried away with such mellifluousness of Fenian emphasis, bowed and retired, and the supposed Mr. Train found himself confronted with the servant, who appeared in answer to the bell. The supposititious Train immediately threw off the distinguished air with which he had gulled the porter, and affecting to examine the chairs he held, suddenly discovered that they were of an inferior quality to those ordered, and that it would be necessary to carry them back to the store where they had been purchased. Mrs. Train, unfortunately, was not within earshot; and the servant not understanding the matter, was naturally deceived by such well-sustained plausibility. The whole thing was a piece of protean acting of which Mrs. Barney Williams might be proud, and the gifted thief, who has not since been heard of, beat a rapid retreat with a $100 chair under each arm.

THE BEAUTIES OF THE BANJO

were never more forcibly illustrated than they were last evening at the Cooper Institute, where a monster meeting, so to speak, assembled to assist at a performance for the championship of that instrument by Messrs. Dobson and Plumer. The match, however, did not come off, for Mr. Plumer did not put in an appearance, and Mr. Dobson had his banjo and his audience all to himself. During the evening, a series of remarks, not to say a lecture, was delivered, in which the history of the banjo was traced from the earliest gleams we discover in Mosaic records of its existence down to the present widespread influence it exerts over the negro-minstrelism of the age.

An examination is just over, at the Tombs into the case of William G. Wright, charged with

FORGING RAILROAD TICKETS.

and it is believed that thousands of dollars worth of forged tickets have been disposed of through means similar to those employed by Wright, in many of the principal cities of the Union.

Wright says he is a native of New Hampshire and a dealer in patent-rights, claim that he was the dupe of others, and did his business openly at his office. The tickets sold by him were signed "Lewis L. Houpt, Agent," and purported to have been issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and to be good for a passage from Boston to Chicago over the New Jersey, Camden and Amboy, Pennsylvania, and Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroads. Wright is held to answer the charge of forgery in default of $3000 bail. If

THE SOROSIS

does not accomplish much in the way of benefiting the world at large, it accomplishes a great deal in the way of amusing itself. This amusement consists in those informal sociables held every week at the house of one of its members. The one held last Wednesday evening, for instance, at the residence of "Jennie June" (Mrs. Croly), was very delightful, bringing together, as it did, some of the brightest and sharpest female minds in New York. Perhaps, if the Sorosis appears to a great deal better advantage as an intellectual society, with no aim in particular, except that of its own delectation, than as a high-aiming but small-performing association, useless because of its lack of earnest leaders.

To-night Leonard Grover

OPENS THE TAMMANY

with a programme as long as the Atlantic cable.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"A Marriage by Lanterns."

The Pyne-Galton troupe have commenced the second week of their engagement at the Theatre Comique by producing *A Marriage by Lanterns*, one of Offenbach's earlier works. We are pleased to see that the public are beginning to appreciate the performances of this troupe, and we would be still more pleased if they were to receive such encouragement as will warrant their continuance during the balance of the season. Negro minstrelsy, whatever it may once have been, has lost all its original characteristics, and we think that the time has arrived when it might very advantageously be superseded by something equally entertaining but a little more elegant. That burnt cork has such a hold upon the affections of the public that it cannot be dispensed with very readily without loss of patronage, we do not believe; and if one or two enterprising managers would make a start with a new and equally popular style of performance, they will soon drive the "nigger business" into the background, and ere many years it will only be remembered as a thing of the past.

The burlesque operas of Offenbach suggest an attractive substitute for negro minstrelsy, and a regular *opera bouffe* theatre if conducted in a proper manner, we believe would be one of the best paying places of amusement in the city.

A Marriage by Lanterns, which is now on the boards of the Theatre Comique, is a fair example of the style of pieces we would like to see produced at such an establishment as we have spoken of, and we suggest to the managers of this very neat and pretty little theatre whether it would not be worth their while to secure the Galton troupe permanently, to bring out pieces in good style, and to try the experiment we have suggested.

A Marriage by Lanterns is a comic operetta, and not a burlesque, like *La Grande Duchesse* or *La Belle Helene*. It is in one act, and the story is slight, but it affords opportunities for some good comic acting. The music, like all of Offenbach's, is lively, pleasant, and very good of its kind. Most of it is concerted, and some of the airs are very charming. The piece is cleverly performed by the Pyne-Galton troupe, Miss Susan Galton, who takes the part of "Manette," of course carrying off the palm for excellence. This lady sings well, and is a very attractive and animated actress. Mr. Whitlin acts the part of "Guillot" creditably, but his vocalization is somewhat defective. The resources of the troupe are scarcely sufficient for them to render the piece in the most effective manner, but, with all the drawbacks, it is a very pleasant entertainment.

Dibdin's ballad opera of *The Waterman*, with which the performance commences, is amusing, but scarcely the most judicious selection that could be made. Let the opera be preceded by a lively, rattling farce, with or without songs, and the entertainment will be much more worthy of the patronage of the public than some of more pretensions, and far superior to the old-fashioned bone and banjo business, which, we think, has had its day.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT *Up for the Holidays* and *The Orange Girl* will be given this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the circus troupe will give performances this afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *A Flash of Lightning* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mrs. Scott Siddons will appear as "Lady Macbeth," this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE Offenbach's opera of *A Marriage by Lanterns*, and Dibbin's ballad opera of *The Waterman* will be performed this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN the pantomime of *Jack the Giant Killer* and other attractions are announced for this evening.

MCEVOY'S "HIBERNICON," now on exhibition at Concert Hall, is an interesting series of views of Irish scenery, which are illustrated by selections from Irish poets and composers, given by several competent artists.

THE PUBLIC REHEARSALS of the Germania Orchestra will be resumed this afternoon at Horticultural Hall.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING

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OVERCOATS.—Fine all-wool Chinchilla and Fur Beaver reduced to.....$18 00
Of the newest and most stylish material, cut and make, which have been sold at $25 00
A great variety of all styles, upwards from.....$8 00

SKATING JACKETS.—The best assortment in the city, selling off very low.

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BUSINESS COATS, in great variety, at prices equally low.

BOYS' CLOTHING, very low indeed.

Our whole stock of MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING to be sold out at a great REDUCTION OF PRICES, which are in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the sale cancelled and the money refunded.

Call and examine our goods after having examined those of the "sacrificing" houses before purchasing. A fair test is all we ask.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EXUBERANT HEALTH is a blessing vouchsafed to few. Even those who have been favored by nature with strong constitutions and vigorous frames are apt to neglect the precautions necessary to preserve these precious endowments. Indeed, as a rule, the more healthy and robust a man is, the more liberties he is inclined to take with his own physique. It is some consolation to the naturally weak and feeble to know that they can be so invigorated and built up by a proper use of the means which science has placed at their disposal, as to have a much better chance of long life and exemptions from disease and pain, than the most athletic of their fellows who are foolish enough to suppose themselves invulnerable, and act accordingly.

It is not too much to say that more than half the people of the civilized world *need an occasional tonic* to enable them to support the strain upon their bodies and minds, which the fast life of this restless age occasions. In fact, a *pure, wholesome, unexciting tonic* is the grand *desideratum* of the busy millions, and they have the article in HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. It is a STAMINAL MEDICINE, *i. e.*, it imparts permanent strength to weak systems and invigorates delicate constitutions. Its reputation and its sales have steadily increased. Competitive preparations have been introduced *ad libitum*, and, as far as the public is concerned, *ad nauseam*, in the hope of rivalling it; but they have all either perished in the attempt, or been left far in the rear. It has been the GREAT MEDICAL SUCCESS OF THE PRESENT CENTURY, and it is quite certain that no proprietary medicine in this country is as widely known or as generally used.

Ten lightning presses, running incessantly (Sundays excepted) the whole year through, barely supply the demand for the Illustrated Almanac, in which the nature and uses of the preparation are set forth, the circulation now being over five millions a year.

YE SHIVERING MORTALS who stand in mortal fear of winter's blast and its accompanying ills, why don't you go to Alter's famous Coal Yard, at No. 957 N. Ninth street, and get the very best of coal? It is a domestic paradox why men and women will go stamping and fuming about the house because the slate, instead of coal, fire gives forth no heat, when Alter keeps constantly the cheapest and best of fuel. In such a gift as a ton, even more or less, of coal there is a merit which makes it doubly interesting to the recipient. Thousands of dollars are to-day being wasted on trifles, which, if but turned to some good account, by stocking some deserving poor man's cellar with Alter's coal, would greatly ameliorate misery in our midst; and he who is prompted to do such a kind act, not only to the poor, but to Alter himself, should remember that it is more blessed to give than to receive.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption.

Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle

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MESSRS. GROVER & BAKER:—

It is now more than nine years since I purchased one of your family sewing machines. It has been in constant use for my family sewing ever since, and has done *several thousand dollars worth* of work on heavy woollens besides. It has never been out of order nor cost one cent for repairs since it became a "member of our family." We consider it truly "*our household friend.*" Very truly yours,

MRS. WILLIAM H. SHELMIRE,
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Philadelphia.

OPEN HOUSE ON NEW YEAR.—Don't fail to call on your friends, and, among other good things, partake of Speer's Port Grape Wine. Most all New-Year tables will have it on. Johnston, Holloway & Co., No. 602 Arch street; Fred. Brown, corner of Fifth and Chesnut, and all other Druggists; and Thompson Black & Co., corner of Broad and Chesnut have a lot in from the vineyard, and will supply the demand.

FAIR PLAY; OR, THE TEST OF THE LONE ISLE By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth. Price, $1.75 in cloth or $1 50 in paper. "Fair Play" contains more pages and is much larger than any previous work ever before written by Mrs. Southworth. It contains near *seven hundred pages in all*, making it the cheapest work, for the quantity of reading in it, published in this country for years.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

TO LET A COLD have its own way is to assist in laying the foundation of Consumption. To cure the most stubborn Cough or Cold you have only to use at once Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Sold everywhere.

PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS EATING IT; so with Clothing, the proof of its quality is by *its durability!* and the fact of it coming from CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s is proof positive that you will be perfectly satisfied with the QUALITY, STYLE, and PRICE.

SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."—The most excellent Bitters in the market, made of pure native wine, in which have been steeped such herbs and roots that make the most strengthening and healthy Tonic. Sold by Druggists.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The special attention of buyers is called to the large and attractive sale of boots and shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, December 31, commencing at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McElees & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

TO AUCTIONEERS AND CLOTHIERS.—We have a large stock of Ready-made Clothing, unequalled in this city in style, fit, and make, which we intend to close out. It includes every kind of seasonable garments—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's—is especially adapted to the holiday season. No better or more useful present can be found, and at the reduced prices at which we are running it off, will pay a good profit to any clothier for private sale, or any auctioneer for public sale, during the holiday season.

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MARRIED.

JONES—BRAMWELL.—On Thursday evening, the 24th instant, by the Rev. A. H. Lang, GUSTAVUS A. JONES to Miss PRISCILLA BRAMWELL, all of the Twenty-second ward Philadelphia.

TRAQUAIR—HARRIS.—On the evening of the 28th instant at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 1139 S. Eleventh street, by the Rev. R. B. Parsons, CHARLES H. TRAQUAIR to MARY P., eldest daughter of George E. Harris, all of this city. No cards.

DIED.

BURNETT.—On the 28th instant, ELIS. BURNETT, in the 52d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 3925 Chesnut street, on Thursday, the 31st instant, at 10 o'clock.

MILLER.—On the 28th instant, CATHERINE MILLER, wife of Daniel Miller, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Wayne street, between Queen and Manheim, Germantown, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RORER.—Suddenly, on the evening of December 27, ALBERT RORER, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1528 N. Twelfth street, on Thursday morning, December 31, at 9 o'clock.

TAYLOR.—On Sunday evening, the 27th instant, MARY A. TAYLOR, wife of Alfred B. Taylor, and daughter of Peter Yeager.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 448 N. Sixth street, on Thursday afternoon, the 31st instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment in Woodlands Cemetery.

WILLIAMS.—On the 29th instant, FANNIE E WILLIAMS.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, No. 1505 N. Tenth street, on Thursday next at 12 o'clock.

WOLFF.—On the 29th instant, CATHERINE WOLFF, wife of Christopher Wolff, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, N. W. corner of Front and Moore streets, Southwark, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States. 6 10

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S. SIMES' PURE COD LIVER OIL

THIS OIL has been in constant use FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, and during that period has been pronounced by the medical profession to be

The Best in the Market.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by

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WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
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PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

CHOICE ARTICLES FOR HOLIDAYS.—AT the Bijou Furnishing Store, No. 35 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, may be found a superb assortment of Fancy Scarfs, Neckties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, etc., which are offered at very low prices. Mr. RICHARD EAYRE, the proprietor, has excellent taste in the selection of his stock.

Also, his Improved Shoulder Seam Pattern Shirt, which has given such universal satisfaction. Cut by measurement. 12 21 1mlp

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE

FOR ANY HOUSE TO GET THE PRICES DOWN AS LOW as we are now selling all our CLOTHING, and the REASON for it can be very easily seen. An appraisement of the stock was made under direction of the EXECUTOR, and then it was determined to sell it at ONCE to make a quick settlement of the accounts of the former Firm.

To do this THE PRICES WERE ALL PUT DOWN, are that we GUARANTEE them fully TEN PER CENT. LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE, OR GOODS TAKEN BACK AND CASH PAID OVER AGAIN WHEN SHOWN TO BE OTHERWISE.

It will be remembered that our Style, Make and Finish is FAR BETTER than ordinary Ready-Made Clothing. Our large facilities always enable us to SELL CHEAPER THAN OTHER HOUSES; and now, under these special circumstances, it can be readily seen that this is THE opportunity to lay in a full supply.

We have still a very large stock (at least $150,000 worth of Goods), and freshly supplied every day by new lots, as we are making up all the piece-goods we had on hand. As before announced, we continue to allow those whom it suits best to make selections and pay in instalments until all is paid up.

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FIRST QUALITY ASTRACHANS.

6000 yards DELAINES for Presents for the Helps of the house.
6000 yards fast Fast Colored CHINTZES, do.
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Bargains in Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Collars Scarfs, and Neck Ties. 12 4 fmwlmrp

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PARIS SILK FANS.

Gilt Stick Fans, suitable for the Holidays or the Opera.
Ivory Stick Fans, very cheap.
Children's Silk Fans.

LACE HDKFS. LACE HDKFS.

Handsome Lace Border Handkerchiefs, Linen Centres, at 75c., $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1 50, and $2,
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 19, 25, 31, 38, 40, 50, 75, and $1.
Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 38, 50, 65, 75, and $1.

GENTS' COLORED BORDER HDFKS.

Fancy Velvet Purses 25, 28, 45, 50, and 56,
Portemonnaies, 25 38, 45, 50, 65, 75, 85, and $1.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Children's Berlin and Cloth Gloves.

FANCY GOODS. FANCY GOODS.

Consisting of
Fine French Wax Dolls,
Speaking Dolls and Crying Dolls, with moving eyes and natural hair, at greatly reduced prices.
Building Blocks.
Tea Sets, 10, 25, 30, 38, 50, 85, $1·25, $1 50, $1·75, $2·25, and $4.
Toilet Sets, Parian Vases, Bouquet Holders.
Work Boxes, Pencil Boxes.
Fine Extracts and Colognes cheap.

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FINE TABLE CLOTHS,
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HURON BLANKETS.

We still have a full supply of the celebrated HURON BLANKETS, which have heretofore had such unprecedented sale.

Attention is specially directed to the quality, size and weight of these Blankets. They come to us direct from the manufacturers, and will not be found in any other establishment.

Purchasers may rely on getting Blankets of the best quality, and at only one profit on first cost.

HURON GOLD MEDAL,
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FURNITURE DIMITIES,
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Five cases fine ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, slightly damaged at the mills, will be sold at a bargain.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $4 00 PER PAIR.
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Invites especial attention to his LARGE and ELEGANT assortment of

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The Entire Stock is Offered at the Very LOWEST PRICES.

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Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.

Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS, and FANCY GOODS.

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EVERY ARTICLE FOR FIRST AND SECOND MOURNING WEAR.
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We offer for sale a limited amount of these

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And Accrued Interest from December 1.

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Either Registered or Coupon, at the option of the purchaser, and bear interest at

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The Mortgage under which these Bonds are issued is for

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And will receive in payment for them United States, State, City, or other Marketable Securities, allowing the full market price.

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OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM Street, New York, December 15, 1868. The Coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due January 1, 1869 will be paid in FULL in GOLD COIN, on presentation thereafter at the Banking House of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU Street, New York city. Schedules of 20 or more Coupons will be received for examination, etc., on and after the 28th inst.

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THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.

The undersigned, a few days since, issued a challenge that his article was the best

MINCED MEAT

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This has not been accepted, but evaded by one who heretofore has claimed superiority.

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 fmp

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 5mrp

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5mrp

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 6 inches, at Nottes French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 208 N. SIXTH Street and No. 701 RACE Street. 7 23 tf

VOLCANOES AND EARTHQUAKES.

The London *Saturday Review* contains the following interesting article, by way of a review of a recent French work on Volcanoes and Earthquakes:—

Nature has of late been calling attention, in her most emphatic accents, to the persistence and the intensity of her subterranean fires. What had come to be regarded as the exaggerations, if not the mythical inventions, of an age when science was yet unborn, have been forced upon us with a reality, and even a degree of dread, to which the most advanced science of our day has to lend an ear, half of curiosity, half of bewilderment. Those who are for ever agape for novelties and marvels, whether on the part of nature or of mankind, may find daily stimulants to sensation in so many villages overrun by the lava of Vesuvius, or so many scores of thousands swallowed up alive by the rending soil of Peru. Now we may expect the prophecy-monger to have it all his own way. What with earthquakes telegraphed every morning in divers places, and the palpable shaking of the stars of heaven witnessed to us in the reports of the November meteors, we ought surely to see Dr. Cumming bestir himself, if he would not have some junior aspirant to prophetic honors finally fix for him the date of the coming of the end. Meanwhile, people of less imagination, or less impatient for the drawing of the veil of the future world, will give studious and careful heed to the grand, and in many respects to the mysterious, phenomena which are just now manifest in nature. Numbers will be interested in the causes which science is prepared to assign for these unusually stupendous displays of physical force. Falling in opportunely with this state of interest and expectancy in the public mind, the little work which Mrs. Norman Lockyer has just given us has a claim to favorable consideration. "Volcans et Tremblements de Terre," by MM. Zurcher and Margollé, forms one volume of the well-chosen and agreeably-written series, the "Bibliothèque des Merveilles," whereby Messrs. Hachette are wont to cater with judgment and success for the growing appetite of the public for a knowledge of nature's more striking phenomena. The clear and graphic illustrations in wood, by M. Riou, have been employed in the embellishment of the English version. As a popular summary of the more prominent facts and theories connected with this sublime branch of terrestrial physics, we cannot readily point to a publication which embodies more systematically or expresses more clearly what readers beyond the pale of special or technical culture are likely to be desirous of knowing.

Without pretending to the depth or precision of a scientific treatise in the stricter sense, this little manual comprises a rapid historical survey of the principal recorded earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. The compilers have not indeed carried back their historical ken to the remote and often seemingly fabulous range of the Indian or Chinese chronicles. They have contented themselves with the nearer and safer ground of Greek and Roman antiquity. The frontispiece forms a vivid and speaking accompaniment to the well-known words in which the younger Pliny depicts the most memorable of all catastrophes of this kind. The list of eruptions from that fixed date is carried down almost to the margin of the striking series of outbreaks which just now keep scientific expectation on tenter-hooks. Upwards of a dozen eruptions of what may be termed the first class can be thus enumerated. Since that of A. D. 79, the most remarkable epochs were those of 204, 479, 512, 685, 993, 1036, 1136. After the violent one of 1136, Vesuvius remained inactive for nearly 500 years. At the opening of the seventeenth century the summit had the form of a large basin, which, according to the testimony of travellers, was covered with old oaks, chestnuts, and maple trees. In December, 1631, the volcano opened anew below the Atrio del Cavallo, the great depression which separates the crater from the Somme. A great portion of the mountain fell in, and the stream of lava, sweeping away houses and villages, ran into the sea near Portici. In 1685 and 1737 the cone underwent repeated changes of form. In 1797 the river of lava described by Sir W. Hamilton, 1500 feet wide and 14 feet deep, flowed three miles and a half, and extended into the sea 600 feet! Humboldt in 1822 has described the tremendous falling in of the cone, which rose to a height of 218 yards above the floor of the crater, when for days the air for miles round was darkened by clouds of ashes and *lapilli*, and people walked about with lanterns as at Quito during the eruptions of Pichincha. In 1850 large blocks of granite were borne down the mountain side by the torrent of lava. Not having the original at hand, we are at a loss whether to charge upon the authors or the translator the amazing exaggeration of making the plateau formed by this stream "a kind of cyclopean rampart raised more than *five miles* above the plain where the torrent stopped." The authors themselves have visited the mountain, and add their personal description to the scientific records persistently kept by Professor Palmieri for the greater part of the range of contemporary observation.

The destruction of life and property caused by Etna has never equalled that due to Vesuvius. Greater prudence, for one reason, has here been observed in pitching human habitations so near the mouth of danger. Considerable damage has, notwithstanding, been done to Catania and the neighboring villages by the frequent eruptions which local history has to record. From the time of fierce activity noted by Virgil, the mountain seems to have taken some centuries of rest. But during the last eight centuries eruptions have been both frequent and severe. Dislocations have been thereby occasioned to such an extent, that at the present time no fewer than 200 secondary beds can be counted on the sides of the mountain. The principal cone rises 3600 yards above the sea, its smoking summit enveloped in snow. The long and deep ravine on its eastern side reaching to the sea—the celebrated Val del Bove—is explained by Mr. Poulett Scrope as "a vast fissure enlarged into a crater by some paroxysmal eruption which blew out of the heart of the mountain, and since widened by the abrasive violence of aqueous *débâcles*, caused by the sudden melting of snows on the heights above by the fired lava and heated scoriæ." One such flood in March, 1755, is said by Recupero to have run down at the rate of a mile and a half a minute for a distance of twelve miles. Its track, two miles in breadth, is even now strewn visibly to the depth of thirty or forty feet with sand and fragments of rock. Similar *débâcles* had obviously for centuries taken the same course. At the opening of the valley to the sea, near Giorre, is to be seen a vast alluvial formation more than 150 feet deep, measuring ten miles by three in area, and resembling an upraised line of beach, 400 feet above the sea. The crater of Etna was well described by Elie de Beaumont and Leopold von Buch in 1834. Traces may still be found of the violent eruption of March, 1669, recorded in the *Philosophical Transactions* for that year from the testimony of eye-witnesses. A pillar of ashes went up into the sky, which, to their apprehension, "exceeded twice the bigness of Paul's steeple in London." The *sciarri*, or conglomerates of hard porous stone, like slag, were piled up to the top of the walls of Catania, 60 feet high, ten miles from the crater. There is still to be seen an arcade of lava curling over the same walls in places "like a wave on the beach." Turning fortunately aside from the city, and advancing towards the sea, the body of lava formed a perpendicular front, carrying before it huge blocks of granite, forming a vast causeway into the sea. In a few days, writes M. de Quatrefages, the lava had carried forward the line of the beach some 330 yards. The striking eruption of 1865 is well described in a letter from a French geologist, M. Fouqué, to M. Sainte-Claire Deville. The lava stream, which in two or three days had extended in length three miles, with a breadth of nearly half that extent, was parted by an ancient cone, one arm precipitating itself in a cascade of fire from a height of 50 yards. The incessant hammerings from the seven craters were vividly suggestive to the writer of the idea they gave the ancients—that of a forge in the centre of Etna, with the Cyclopes as workmen.

Our authors' survey of the active volcanoes carries them round the globe, and includes the latest and most distant records of these tremendous phenomena. Equally complete and vivid is the catalogue of remarkable earthquakes, which are made, by the progress of scientific observation, naturally to connect themselves with the agency of volcanic forces. The subjects of thermal springs, of mud islands or emissions, as well as of the singular oil or petroleum wells lately discovered in such wealth and extent, are discussed in their several bearings upon each other as well as upon the agency of subterranean fires in general. One of the most remarkable results of the combined and systematic observation brought to bear upon the phenomena of earthquakes relates to the extent and degree over which sonorous waves have been known to be propagated:—

The nature of the noise also differs greatly; sometimes it is rolling, and occasionally like the clanking of chains; in the city of Quito it has sometimes been abrupt, like thunder close at hand, and sometimes clear and ringing, as if obsidian or other vitrified masses clashed, or were shattered in subterranean cavities. As solid bodies are excellent conductors of sound, which is propagated, for example, in burnt clay with a velocity ten or twelve times greater than in air, the subterranean noise may be heard at great distances from the place where it has originated. In the Caraccas, in the grassy plains of Calabozo, and on the banks of the Rio-Apure, which falls into the Orinoco, there was heard, over a district of 2300 square (German) miles, a loud noise resembling thunder, unaccompanied by any shaking of the ground; whilst at a distance of 632 miles to the northeast, the crater of the volcano of St. Vincent, one of the Small West Indian Islands, was pouring forth a prodigious stream of lava. In point of distance, this was as if an eruption of Vesuvius should be heard in the north of France. In 1744, at the great eruption of Cotopaxi, subterranean noises, as of cannon, were heard at Honde near the Magdalena river. Not only is the crater of Cotopaxi about 18,000 English feet higher than the Honda, but these two points are separated from each other by a distance of 436 miles, and by the colossal mountain masses of Quito, Pasto, and Popayan, as well as by countless valleys and ravines. The sound was clearly not propagated through the air, but through the earth, and at a great depth. During the violent earthquake in New Granada, in February, 1835, subterranean thunder was heard at Popayan, Bogota, Santa Martha, and Caracccas (when it lasted seven hours without any movement of the ground), and also in Hayti, in Jamaica, and near the lake of Nicaragua.

The evidences of volcanic action in the moon have since the time of Laplace had a lively interest for the minds of astronomers. There is, we need scarcely say, no longer any idea of the aerolites which from time to time fall upon our globe being projected from volcances in our satellite, or even of the luminous spots or bands visible upon the lunar surface being proofs of a chronic state of volcanic action. That changes to some extent, however, take place in the moon's substance seems placed beyond doubt by the subsidence of a marked crater within the last twelve months, as well as by the modifications which have made themselves evident in the lunar maps drawn up at definite intervals. The chapter on this subject forms one of the best in the volume before us. What distinguishes the lunar volcanoes in general from our own is their enormous size. The diameter of Clavius is not less than 140 miles. Eight other craters come between 69 and 113 miles, and no less than twelve have an average of 55 miles. In other respects a strong analogy can be traced between the aspect of these volcanic areas and extinct systems of the like kind in many parts of our globe. The mountains of Bohemia, as well as those of Auvergne, have been instanced as presenting a configuration closely analogous in plan to ranges of the lunar elevations. The luminous bands which distinguish the latter are ascribed by Maedler to gaseous streams, which have vitrified a portion of the surface, and disposed themselves in rays round many of the mountain peaks. Experiments have been made with the result of artificially producing much of the process by which nature may be conceived to have worked these singular effects:—

An English astronomer, Mr. Hooke, obtained an artificial imitation of the lunar cavities by heating calcareous mud until the steam, in the form of great bubbles, forced its way through the surface. In our terrestrial volcanoes, the upper stratum of matter in fusion sometimes rises by the elasticity of the subterraneous gases as far as the edges of the crater, but the dome sinks as soon as the gases have made a passage. It is known that there exist in America great extents of land which are hollow underneath, and which are in fact real bubbles. If we wish to compare the lunar surface with that of our globe, we must in imagination suppress the sedimentary earth and the seas which cover the latter. Many circles, now filled up, would then appear. In Auvergne there are some very large, which are still entirely sunken, although the granite which forms them is mixed up and disappears in a great number of points under thick beds of vegetable earth. The one in the island of Ceylon is forty-three miles in diameter. In Oceania several madreporic islands appear to be supported on similar circles. "We can then figure to ourselves," as remarked by Humboldt, "our satellite nearly like what our earth was in its primitive state, before it was covered with sedimentary beds rich in shells, gravel, and diluvium, due to the action of the tides and streams. Scarcely can we admit that there exist in the moon beds of conglomerates, and of detritus formed by friction."

It is not often that we find justice done in foreign works of science to the labors of our own countrymen, and the book before us is by no means an exception to the rule. Nothing is indeed gained by this ignorance or neglect of British science. In no part of the world is the theory of volcanic action in a more advanced or positive position than in this country. For a general view of the subject, no foreign work can be consulted in preference to Sir Charles Lyell's recent chapters. Of the two main hypotheses, the "chemical" one first broached by Davy has been worked with much industry and skill by Dr. Daubeny; while what may be called the "mechanical" owes its chief development and proof to Mr. Mallet. There is of course no need for these theories being taken as absolutely excluding one another. The laws of the mechanical forces, due immediately to the agency of heat, are in fact but subsidiary in turn to those ulterior considerations which relate to that chemical action of the elements in nature's laboratory which results in fusion and volcanic force. The writers before us have abstained from going deeply into the theoretic portion of this inquiry, though they intimate a general acquiescence in the chemical hypothesis as it has been developed of late in the able hands of M. Sainte-Claire Deville. Their work, as we have said, is not one which aims at supplying the world of science with new or advanced ideas. Still, as a manual for popular use, it contains much that readers of the ordinary class will find both novel and interesting.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Senator Morton's Able Reply to Horace Greeley—Opinions on Specie Payment.

In a letter just issued from Washington, Senator Morton replies to Horace Greeley, in the following vein, on the financial question of the day:—

In your letter addressed to me, in the *Tribune* of the 21st instant, you undertake to answer several positions taken by me in my late speech in the Senate on the currency, but devote yourself chiefly to the establishment of the proposition that the Government can and should at once resume specie payments, with only $70,000,000 of gold in the Treasury, and that the declaration of resumption would have the effect to bring the greenback currency to par. And, to rebut the idea that more than seventy millions would be required with which to begin resumption, you say:—

"You assume that if we resume the Government must 'redeem the greenback currency.' I think not. Our banks have repeatedly resumed after months and even years of suspension, and have never been required thereon to redeem their outstanding issues. On the contrary, the fact of their resumption has uniformly precluded all desire of disposition to exact such redemption. Yet their notes were not a legal tender, had not the Federal Government behind them, but were the mere promises—the long falsified promises—of private corporations. Yet we all went on receiving them and paying them out, without asking for specie to the extent of one dollar in twenty of the notes thus suddenly made redeemable in coin. If you think the people, who have so often shown faith in and forbearance towards private moneyed corporations, would not now evince at least equal faith in the Government—that is, in themselves—you have given me no reasons for sharing your distrust."

You then enter into an argument of some length to show the superior convenience of the greenback currency over coin. You show very clearly how business would be impeded by a mere metallic currency; that the business of the country can be better developed and extended by a redeemable or convertible paper currency, and that the people could not do without the greenback currency long enough to have it run into the Treasury for redemption in gold.

Your argument is excellent to prove that after the greenback currency has been brought to par it would be preferable to gold, and but little of it would be brought to the Government for redemption; but as long as the greenback currency is three cents under par, that margin would make it profitable to brokers to run it into the Treasury from every part of the United States.

Your first argument was that greenbacks were so much more convenient and desirable than gold that they would not be presented for redemption. But here you state that we cannot safely resume even with $200,000,000 of gold in the Treasury, and that the one thing needful for resumption is to provide a new bond, which the holders of greenbacks would prefer to coin, which will sell at a premium above specie par, and that when we have got such a bond we can safely resume with ten millions of gold in the Treasury. Here you would seem to make resumption impossible by requiring in advance a national security which will largely sell at some rate above specie par, which the holders of greenbacks will prefer to coin, and which you have before said should bear interest at the rate of four or five per cent. Such a bond could not be sold even at par until after resumption is firmly established, much less in advance, as a means of bringing it about.

With such a bond, which the holders of greenbacks would prefer to coin, the greenbacks would be funded, and it would result in large and sudden contraction, which would be in hostility to your first proposition that the people need the greenbacks and will keep them. Your policy, like that of the Secretary of the Treasury, resolves itself finally into contraction, and if to the evils of immediate resumption you add the calamities of large contraction, you will make short work of the business of the country.

If sudden resumption will involve the great decline in prices which you say it will, it would be a vast calamity to the majority of the people of the United States. It would certainly bankrupt or suspend three-fourths of the business men of the country at once. It would produce a suffering and desolation of which we have no record in this or any other country. Hundreds of thousands now living in comfort would be reduced to poverty. Business would be destroyed; the poor left without employment; the people unable to pay their taxes, and the Government itself threatened with bankruptcy and dishonor, and yet you say you want to make the plunge at once. If the private indebtedness of the people to each other on the 1st of February, 1869, amount to $8 000 000,000, the capacity of the debtors to pay, by your lowest estimate, would be diminished to the extent of $2,000,000,000. *You* may be ready to make the plunge, but the great body of the people are not. Your plan would suit admirably that class of people who are not in debt and have plenty of capital, or who have fixed incomes which would be greatly improved in value by the large decline in prices of every other kind of property. Your plan would enrich the creditors by the destruction of the debtors; for, as you say, the sheriff and constable would be after "many of us;" our property would be sold for a song, and a large balance of debt be left against our future earnings. And all this suffering and destitution I put according to your own statement of what would be the effect of immediate resumption.

Now, sir, in contrast to your plan, which would be so merciless, if it were possible, I will present you with another:—

First. That Congress shall by law fix a time—say 1st of July, 1871—to begin the redemption of the greenback notes. By fixing a time so far in the future people would be advised of the change, adjust their business, and make their contracts accordingly. Before that time nearly all the existing indebtedness among the people will have been paid. By an estimate which has been approved by some who are well versed in the business of the country, three-fourths of the existing indebtedness among the people will be discharged within twelve months from 1st of January, 1869; three-fourths of the remaining one-fourth will be discharged within the next twelve months, and that by the 1st July, 1871, there will not be in existence and unpaid to exceed four per cent. of the existing indebtedness, and thus the debtor class will almost entirely escape from the oppression and disasters with which your plan would overwhelm them, arising from the sudden decline in the prices of all kinds of property.

Second. By fixing a definite period when the greenback note will be redeemed, a fixed value will be given to it, which will constantly appreciate as the period fixed for redemption approaches, and it will be at par at or before that time, provided the Government is making the necessary preparations for its redemption. It will be much better for the business of the country for it to reach par by gradual appreciation, than to come up to it by a sudden jerk as you propose. The whole process should be gradual, so that the transition which the country must make from one condition to the other shall be made with as little disturbance as possible.

Third. By fixing a time for redemption so far in the future, Government can, without sudden strain and without great sacrifice, get ready for it. To bring about the gradual appreciation of the greenback notes the gold must visibly accumulate in the Treasury as the time goes on. The Hon. John J. Cisco said in a letter some two years ago that the presence in the Treasury of a gold surplus of seventy or eighty millions gave strength to the currency, although not set apart by law for its redemption, from the probability that it might be so appropriated in the future. Should Congress refuse to reserve the present surplus gold in the Treasury, and that which is to accrue for the redemption of the currency, but empower the Secretary of the Treasury, before the time arrives for redemption to obtain the necessary gold by the sale of our bonds, it would probably bring up the notes to par at that time, if he was known to have made the preparation, but their appreciation would not be so gradual or so certain as if the gold was visibly accumulating while the intermediate time was passing.

That it would be necessary to have in the Treasury an amount equal to the greenback currency, to begin redemption, I do not believe. Redemption could safely begin with two hundred millions of gold in the Treasury under the provisions of my bill, but certainly not with seventy millions. In this work confidence is everything, and is a plant of slow growth, and can only be produced by the obvious employment of the necessary measures of preparation. If the people are satisfied that the Treasury has gold enough to redeem all the notes that will probably be presented, but few will be presented; but if not, then there will be a rush for the gold to sell it in the market again at a profit, and this is the precise principle upon which specie-paying banks have been sustained.

Fixing resumption at a reasonable time in the future, which the Government and the people may work to, and the making of needful preparations, to be known and understood by all, are indispensable to any plan of resumption which would avoid the hardships which you admit would attend the adoption of yours. By the method I have suggested, there will be an actual inflation of the currency at the time of resumption to the extent that the whole amount of gold and silver in the country that would enter into the circulation would exceed the amount of greenbacks that would be presented for redemption, and this would do much to prevent the hardships that might otherwise occur.

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This Company issues Policies of Life Insu upon all the various plans that have been p by the experience of European and American panies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at ra LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABL THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL BILITY.
All policies are non-forfeitable after the pay of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 mw

1829—CHARTER PERPETU
Franklin Fire Insurance
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STRE
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.
CAPITAL $400,0
ACCRUED SURPLUS 1,018,8
PREMIUMS 1,184,8
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FO
$33,698·23 $850,0
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal T
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
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CHARLES N. BANCKER, Preside
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JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company no Agencies West of Pittsburg.

INSURE AT HOM
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphi
ASSETS, $2,000,00.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, a the Agencies throughout the State. [2
JAMES TRAQUAIR ..... PRESIDE
SAMUEL E. STORES ..... VICE-PRESID
JNO. W. HORNE ..... A. V. P. and ACTUA
HORATIO S. STEPHENS ..... SECRETA

INSURANCE COMPA
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILAD
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETU
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since Organization.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Presiden
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Cent Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETU
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchang
This Company insures from loss or damage by Fire
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furnitu etc., for limited periods, and permanently on bu ings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for m than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses h been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, Presiden
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 2

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—T PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE C PANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual— 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Squa
This Company, favorably known to the commun for over forty years, continues to insure against l or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildin either permanently or for a limited time. Also Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise ge rally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fu is invested in the most careful manner, which enab them to offer to the insured an undoubted security the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 8 2

STRICTLY MUTUAL
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREE
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE amo members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowe rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 7 27

A SHORT WAY WITH HUSBANDS.

A series of crimes has just been brought to light at Marseilles which recalls the old stories of mediæval Italy and the Aqua Tofana. The whole of the terrible drama is reproduced in the French city of to-day, in a shape as "full and orbicular" as any which De Quincey could have imagined. On the one side we have the guilty wives playing their part boldly in this world, while they ushered their husbands into another with every show of affection and grief; in the background stands the wise woman with her predictions and poisons, and the dreadful chemist with his secret chamber full of deadly drugs. At first, impunity begets confidence; then jealousy breaks out between the accomplices, and then follows detection.

About the 20th of August in the present year a flower-girl named Angélique Jourdan, while selling her bouquets in the Cours Saint Louis, was accosted by a strange woman, who inquired for another bouquet-seller named Miette Marino. When it was found that Miette was not in her accustomed place, the woman gave Angélique a message for her which was to the effect that Miette was to look to herself, as her husband had a mistress who longed to get rid of her, and intended shortly to do so; moreover, that this mistress had already disposed of her own husband with the assistance of a man named Joye. In order to convince herself of the truth of all this, Miette was to go, accompanied by two witnesses, to Joye's shop and ask for poison to kill Marino. The herbalist would readily accede to her request if she offered money enough, and then Miette was to declare who she was and accuse Joye of his infamous intentions in regard to herself. This startling announcement was duly communicated by Angélique Jourdan to Miette Marino, and the girl in turn recounted it to her husband. This man, Barthélemy Marino, a journeyman mason, recognizes in the woman who had addressed Jourdan one Copello, ordinarily known as Fanny Lamberte, a fortune teller and notorious bad character. Joye had been resident in Marseilles only for a few months. He was a man about forty-six years of age, and had lately been released from imprisonment at Toulon. At first he took up his quarters in a chamber in the Rue St. Antoine, a street which ran through one of the worst and least known districts of the old town. Later, however, he contrived to pass the necessary examination, and though still secretly keeping his old room, was settled as an herbalist in the Rue Panier. Knowing what sort of persons these were, Barthélemy Marino was somewhat alarmed at his wife's story, and hurried off to his mistress, a Madame Ville, who had but recently become a widow, and questioned her on the subject of her acquaintance with Joye and Lamberte. Her replies were so unsatisfactory that Marino determined to sift the matter for himself. Accordingly, he assumed the part of a private detective, and betook himself to Joye's shop. He had heard enough from his wife and Madame Ville to understand his man, and told him at once that he was Madame Ville's lover. He also told Joye that he had only done his work by halves; that it was his business to get rid of Madame Marino just as M. Ville had been disposed of. Upon that, Joye looked fixedly at his visitor and said, "Are you a man?" "Certainly I am a man," rejoins the other, "or I shouldn't be here; but I don't wish that my wife should be bungled with and tortured as M. Ville was." Joye thereupon declared that that stupid business was entirely the fault of the woman Lamberte, who, in truth, was a mere card shuffler, a person having no real knowledge of her art, and utterly incompetent to deal with such a case; but that directly he, Joye, had been called in, he finished him off in a very few days with his "little white powder." Satisfied to all appearance on this point, Marino made an appointment with Joye at M'me Ville's on an early day, and went back to his mistress to tell her that he knew all, and that any attempt at concealment would be useless. In great alarm she confesses that she did kill her husband, adding that she had first obtained poison from Lamberte, but finding that too slow in its operation, she had recourse to Joye and his white powder. Mme. Ville avowed also that her intention was to kill Marino's wife, and then to have poisoned him also if he refused to marry her. Next day this precious pair went into the country to a small house belonging to Mme. Ville. On the way Marino spoke of the probable consequences of murdering his wife, exhibiting some fear on this head. The lady, however, endeavored to reassure him by declaring that to her knowledge murder was not always found out—that, notably, the widows Salvago and Gabriel had disposed of their husbands in that way and had never been the worse for it. At this Marino seemed to take heart, and no more was said. Next day Joye went to M'me Ville's house, taking with him powder and herbs—arsenious acid and belladonna. He gave Marino some of each, only stipulating that Marino should not make use of them in Marseilles itself. To this condition the mason readily assented, explaining that as he was shortly going with his wife to his native village, he could do the business conveniently there. But instead of leaving Marseilles he went straight to the police office and denounced Salvago and Gabriel, as well as his mistress and her accomplices, Lamberte and Joye.

Madame Ville, who is described as by no means a handsome woman, forty years old, was the wife of a man who had risen from the position of a common weaver; he had accumulated a moderate foetune in trade and retired from business. Madame Ville herself dealt in porcelain ware. For many years she had lived quietly with her husband, but some months before these terrible events happened she fell in love with Marino, a man much inferior to her in position. She appears to have had some suspicion that his affection was purely of a mercenary kind, and in order to find out whether it was so or not, she applied to Fanny Lamberte, in her capacity of fortune-teller. Lamberte, following the usual practice of her tribe, tells Madame Ville what she thinks will be agreeable to her, affirming that according to the cards Marino is far more attached to her than is M. Ville. From this point the conversation at different times creeps gradually in a certain direction, until one or the other of them suggests that the best way to secure Marino's affection for Madame Ville was to remove M. Ville from this life. An agreement was made to consummate that end, and early in 1868 Fanny Lamberte furnished the poison with which Madame Ville began to practise upon her husband. The latter, who had previously been in good health, is taken seriously ill, and the wife carries on her operations so carelessly that on one occasion she nearly poisoned her servant and herself as well as her husband. M. Ville, who believed his wife all the time to be devotedly attached to him, grew worse and worse, and a Dr. Martin was sent for. He conceives suspicions, and another physician is called in. They agree as to the symptoms, but Madame Ville is now so cautious that they are unable to verify their suspicions. However, Dr. Martin alarms the poisoner, and she desists for a time. M. Ville grew better at once. But at the end of March he again falls ill, and after much suffering dies on the 19th of May, leaving all his property to his wife. For his services on this occasion Joye received about 3000 francs. He had supplied the strong poison through Lamberte.

It took nearly five months of slow poisoning to kill the unfortunate M. Ville; but Rosine Salvago had been far more expeditious in the treatment of her husband, Jean Salvago—a rough, drunken fellow. Towards the close of the year 1867 he fell ill, and Rosine got tired of nursing him. Accordingly, she consulted Fanny Lamberte, and the result of the consultation was that Jean Salvago died within a few days on the 3d of February. It was at Lamberte's that Rosine Salvago met M'me Ville, and confided to her the manner of her husband's death.

The third case was almost worse than either of the others. Josephine Duguet was the natural daughter of a woman named Marie Dye, who left her to be brought up at the foundling hospital. She was taken thence by a well-to-do couple, M. and Madame Simon, and adopted by them. So admirable was her conduct, that she obtained the prize left by a charitable person to be given to the best pupil brought up at any of the public institutions of Marseilles. She was not only good, but beautiful; and it was not long before a husband was found for her in the person of a clever mechanic named Gabriel. After a time they left the Simons, and her husband foolishly placed her behind a small drinking bar. Of course, the young wife was at once thrown into bad company. Her mother and a woman named Flayol, both of the most dissolute character, got access to her; and besides she found a lover of whom she fancied herself madly fond. Josephine also becomes eager to know her fortune, and to attract her lover to her by some supernatural means. She hears of Joye as a great proficient in fortune-telling and sorcery, and goes to him. He proposes not only to secure her lover to her, but to put Gabriel out of her way at the same time. The idea at first strikes the young girl—she was but twenty—with horror, but her mother persuades her to give away, and Flayol suggests that a wax candle burned at the shrine of the *bonne mère* would secure impunity. At length her scruples are overcome. Flayol acts as a go-between, and fetches the poison from Joye. It is all over in eight days. Taken ill on the 31st of July, Gabriel is dead on the 8th of August. His wife tended him with the greatest affection, and was rewarded by a will made in her own favor just before her husband's decease. Joye's services this time were valued at 100 francs down and a bill for 400 francs. On the post-mortem examination large quantities of arsenic were found in the bodies of both Salvago and Gabriel, but in Ville's body no traces were exhibited. Joye's room in the Rue St. Antoine was discovered to be full of poisons of the worst description. The ignorance and superstition shown by the criminals were in themselves sufficient to place them in the hands of wretches like Lamberte and Joye; but the fact that a person of Fanny Lamberte's character should escape suspicion, and that a jail-bird like Joye should be permitted to carry on his trade without let or hindrance, says little for the surveillance of the French police.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

Notice is respectfully given to customers and others desiring CARRIAGES of the

MANUFACTURE OF

WM. D. ROGERS,

OF CHESNUT STREET,

To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the

DRIVING SEASON OF 1869.

CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and expeditious manner.
CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effected.

WM. D. ROGERS,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street,

11 6 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.
ASST. QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Captain W. H. Gill, Military Storekeeper, U. S. Army, on account of the United States, at the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, GRAY'S FERRY ROAD, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., on THURSDAY, the 7th of January, 1869, at 10 A. M., the following-named articles of damaged clothing and equipage, rags, etc. etc., viz.:—

29 Forage Caps.	897 Knapsacks, strapped.
23 Blankets, woollen	2,700 Axe Handles.
314 Uniform Coats.	62 Hatchet Handles.
65 Uniform Jackets, cavalry.	411 Camp Colors.
1,333 Uniform Jackets, Light Artillery.	2 Storm Flags.
819 Great Coats, Horsemen.	32 Canteens, complete.
30 Great Coats, Foot-men.	221 Trumpet and Bugle Cords and Tassels.
64 pair Trousers, Horsemen.	2,738 pounds Burlaps, old.
292 pair Trousers, Footmen.	1,116 pounds Cuttings, white cotton.
157 Sack Coats, lined.	10,161 pounds Cuttings, old tent.
16 Sack Coats, unlined.	2,355 pounds Paper, old
470 Shirts, flannel and knit.	1 463 pounds Rags, old.
609 pair Drawers.	7,974 pounds Scraps Iron.
164 pair Stockings.	288 pounds Scraps Old Knapsacks.
20 Haversacks.	
600 Boxes, old.	

1 lot of Lumber, old; also, a quantity of Chevrons, Feathers, Fifes, Scales, Drums, etc.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day above mentioned, and continue from day to day until the whole of the property advertised is sold.

Terms cash in Government funds.

All property purchased must be removed within 5 (five) days from the date of the sale.

Catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at that of the Military Storekeeper at the Schuylkill Arsenal.

D. H. RUCKER,
Assistant Quartermaster-General,
12 29 8t Brevet Major-General U.S. Army.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22 1 Also, WOOL SACKS.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 108 JONES' Alley.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M., and 2 00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $4.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M. and 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:45 A. M., 12:01, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.
At 11:30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:45 A. M., 3, 6:30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:45 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:45 A. M. 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Edwardsville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 23, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at BROAD STREET and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, S. E. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	3:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:30 A. M., 7:40, and 9:00 P. M.	
Fast Line	11:00 A. M.
Erie Express	12:00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	3:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12:00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5:00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	3:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	8:30 A. M., 3:40 and 7:10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10:00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Fast Line	10:00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—

Commencing on MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Lindenwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Lindenwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15 and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:25 P. M., Express, 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	8:15 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	10:55 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12:55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	10:00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9:25 P. M.
" Williamsport	7:30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4:20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 14 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 8:15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8:15 A. M., 3:45 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8:15 A. M and 3:30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 128 South Delaware avenue.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
1 16

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, North-west and the Canadas. Winter Arrangement of Passenger Trains, December 14, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc. and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.
Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 4:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:52 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:10 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00, and 8:00 P. M., passing Reading at 2:40, 10:50 P. M., and 10:19 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 6:40 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., arriving at New York, 11:00 A. M., and 12:20 and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.
TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.
Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 each, for families and firms.
Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for saturday, sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.
FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.
Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.
Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal Stations only at 2:15 P. M.
BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—

On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:50 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6:25 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:35 P. M.
Trains leave West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.
The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 4:55 P. M., connect at B. C Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.
HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 3:30 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 5½, 6½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:10 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:05, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40 and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05 and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:45, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4:2, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 3:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 2½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 8 A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.
9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.
At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.
For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 5:25 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

On and after December 15, the steamers of this line will sail at noon. Freight taken on accommodating terms. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers. All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, December 26.
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, December 29.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, January 2.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, January 9.
ETNA, Tuesday, January 12.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, January 16.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P

THE CHICAGO SUICIDE.

Mrs. Augustus Dickens—Facts Connected with the History of Her Life.

HOFFMAN HOUSE, NEW YORK, December 29.—To the Editor of the *World*—SIR:—I notice in your issue of this date a statement that Mrs. Augustus Dickens, who committed suicide in Chicago on Christmas Eve, was not the widow of the deceased brother of Charles Dickens, but that the real Mrs. Augustus Dickens is living in London, and is supported by her brother-in-law, the eminent novelist. There are, I believe, three little children of the late Augustus Dickens living in Chicago, who now, in addition to their other misfortunes, are deprived of the loving care of their mother. This circumstance deterred me from telling what I knew, when my eye fell upon the telegram announcing the death of Mrs. Dickens. Since the essential facts in the case have become public without any agency of mine, I shall attempt to do justice to the living, without disrespect to the dead, by giving you so much of the history of this case as has been communicated to me.

Mr. Augustus Dickens was a brilliant scapegrace, who abandoned his own wife in England and ran away to America with Miss Bertha Phillips, the daughter of an insurance agent in London—a young lady of many attractions and accomplishments. I have heard that after arriving at an interior town in Illinois, and having resided there a sufficient length of time, he procured a divorce from his wife, and married Miss Phillips, but of this I have no personal knowledge. It is certain that she was thenceforward treated by her own parents as Mrs. Dickens, and that she received a small bequest in her father's will as "Mrs. Bertha Phillips Dickens." Nevertheless, the former Mrs. Dickens lived, and still lives, in London. She is now afflicted with blindness, and is supported by Charles Dickens.

When Mr. Dickens visited this country last year, and received a large sum of money from his readings, a portion of which he bestowed in charity upon strangers, the press of Chicago, including the journal with which I am connected, commented upon the fact that he had done nothing for those who had the most obvious claims upon him, and of whose necessities he could not be ignorant. The Eastern press attributed these remarks to spite because Mr. Dickens had not included Chicago in the list of cities in which he was to give his readings. I am sure there was no such feeling as this evinced at any time—certainly not in my own case. There was, however, an important misapprehension of facts. It is easy now to see why Mr. Dickens could not visit Chicago. If he had done so he must either recognize Mrs. Bertha Phillips Dickens, to the injury of the other Mrs. Dickens, or by his refusal to do so expose her to contumely. It is easy to see also why he contributed nothing to her support. A glimmering of the truth was given to the public in the London correspondence of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, but without the knowledge or privity of Mr. Dickens.

These facts came to my knowledge through the kindness of a literary friend in London, a few days before Mr. Dickens' departure from this country. Much as I desired to repair the injury that had been done him, it was clearly impossible to do so without inflicting the greatest harm upon Mrs. Dickens. I understand that Charles Dickens has always been solicitous that the lady in question should receive no other injury from his family than she had already received: that he wished her well; and that he was willing to do, or forbear doing, anything not inconsistent with his duties to the more afflicted woman whom his brother Augustus had left in England.

It only remains to add that Mrs. Bertha Phillips Dickens (whom I never saw) bore an unblemished reputation at Chicago. Upon the decease of her husband, she was left destitute, with three infant children to support and educate. She was faithful to those whom God committed to her care. Her noble struggle with poverty was alleviated in a great degree by the kind-hearted gentlemen of the land department of the Illinois Central Railway, of which Mr. Augustus Dickens had been an employe; and it is safe to assume that her dear children will not come to want. It appears to me that Mrs. Dickens died of a broken heart, and that no contributions of money from Charles Dickens or the people of Chicago could have healed her wound. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HORACE WHITE.

Editor of the Chicago *Tribune*.

Was It a Suicide?

The Chicago *Tribune* says:—It would seem that she took too much of the narcotic by mistake. It is not generally believed that she committed suicide, as she had made every preparation for Christmas dinner; the turkey was in the sideboard ready for roasting, the children's candy, and the raisins and other ingredients for plum-pudding, were in the house. She also expected her children home, and in the note to Mrs. Lawrence enjoyed by anticipation the family gathering around the Christmas board. It is true that a small pecuniary loss incurred on Wednesday preyed upon her mind, and may have produced melancholy. The following letter explains the matter:—

No 568 North Clark street, Dec. 21 1868.—Gentlemen:—During a necessary visit to the city yes erday I was unfortunately relieved of my purse (either in some crowded store or car), which contained a certificate of deposit on your bank for $10.0 (undersigned) I therefore promptly caution you not to pay to any other person than myself the same or any smaller amount, unless applied for in person by your much obliged. BERTHA P. DICKENS.

To the President of the Third National Bank, Chicago.

This letter shows that she was not in pecuniary distress, and that she contemplated calling at the bank "in person." Besides the certificates of deposit, there was only a small amount of currency in her pocket-book. She was at Mrs. Barnard's at 5 o'clock on Christmas Eve, and was seen again by one of the family at 9 o'clock. She made a call on Mrs. Pease, one of her acquaintances, the same evening. All these persons state that she was in good spirits, cheerful and bright. On the other hand, it is known that for some time back she has been reading a work on morphine, which goes 40 show either that her mind was running on the subject of poisons, or that, as she used morphine so much, she wished to acquaint herself with its properties and effects.

Coroner Cleaves held an inquest on Christmas night, when Mrs. Barnard and the physicians were examined. The investigation resulted in a verdict that deceased came to her death by an overdose of morphine, administered by herself while in a state of mental aberration. The mental aberration was presumed, because she had been studying the work on morphine, which may or may not be a violent presumption.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Children's Party Last Evening—A Brilliant Affair.

The New York *Herald* of this morning, in its Washington correspondence of yesterday, publishes the following:—

The fashionable circles of Washington have had a sensation to-night such as has never been enjoyed before under any administration. The children of the White House entertained their little friends with a *soiree dansante*, and the occasion was one of the highest enjoyment to the juveniles. About a week ago the following invitation was sent to upwards of three hundred children:—

"The children of the President's family request Master (or Miss) ——'s company on Tuesday evening, the 29th inst., at six o'clock. Dancing. R. S. V. P."

The reception of these invitations created quite a flutter among the little folks, and the greatest exertions were made by those who had not been honored with invitations to obtain them. The ladies of the Executive Mansion were considerably embarrassed by requests from grown people to be included among the invited; but as all the space afforded by the East Room was needed for the enjoyment of the children, of course the number of invitations issued was limited in number and confined exclusively to children. In sending forth the invitations the President's children showed themselves to be thoroughly democratic; for the children of obscure parents were included with those belonging to the dignitaries of the nation. Promptly at 6 o'clock the carriages began to arrive. The happy little ones stepped out upon the carpet laid across the portico from the carriage to the door, filled with the most joyous expectancy. As the minutes rolled on, the arrivals of carriages were more numerous and the bustle and excitement increased. By 7 o'clock quite a brilliant assemblage of juveniles filled the parlors. The President and his daughters, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover, mingled with the merry throng, and seemed to contemplate with great pleasure the happy faces with which they were surrounded. Those who were present this evening had the rare pleasure of beholding Mrs. Andrew Johnson, the wife of the President, who was drawn from her favorite retirement by the prospect of sharing the happiness of the little ones. The only decoration of the East Room was the erection of a platform for the musicians, which was covered with pink tarletan and festooned with evergreens. At each corner stood a flower stand, containing beautiful bouquets. The musicians were from the Marine Band. At 7 o'clock Professor Machol, dancing master, assisted by Mr. H. Bates, marshalled the children in the long hall and arranged them in couples, after which the grand promenade commenced, led by a son of General Eastman and Miss Lilly Stover.

At the conclusion of the first part of the programme Miss Lilly McCallum, a little girl about five years old, danced the "Highland Fling" and acquitted herself very creditably. During the intermission the juveniles were ushered into the spacious state dining-room, where a magnificent table, loaded down with cakes, fruits, confectionery, and flowers, and splendidly decorated, under the able management of Steward Thomas, awaited them. The happy party at once proceeded to do full justice to the good things provided, and for an hour that room contained the merriest throng that ever assembled around that festive board. The number of children present was about 150.

Among the older persons present were Secretary Welles and his son Edgar; Secretary Schofield, Generals Vincent and Ricketts, ex-Attorney-General Stanbery, Senator Fowler, Representative Boyer, John Wilson, Third Auditor, and a host of others. This highly interesting entertainment was given to the President by his grandchildren in honor of the anniversary of his birthday, which occurs to-day.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Is he Maintaining the Dignity of our Nation?

The *Pall Mall Gazette* hopes that Reverdy Johnson will shut his door in the faces of those English workingmen who invited him to dine in their company, but who proposed to withdraw their invitation because some of the English radicals would not come to the feast, and others would not foot the bill. It is just to say that this incivility to our Minister neither represents the feelings of the liberal party—witness the after-dinner speech of John Bright the other day; nor the manners or feelings of the mass of English workingmen themselves—witness the following extract from a private note written by Hon. S. S. Cox to a friend in this city:—

"I say on personal observation that nothing is further from the truth than that Reverdy Johnson toadies to the English aristocracy. The dignity of our Government was never more stiffly upheld, nor with more independence. Mr. Johnson has the good will, enthusiastically demonstrated in many ways, of the people of Great Britain, the working people included, of course. His social speeches among them all have been a steady leverage with the Government. Yesterday, at the opening of Parliament, Mrs. Cox and I were in his company. After the ceremonies, on our emerging from Westminster Hall (through which the members go to the House) into the 'New Palace Yard,' we found an enormous mass of people met to see the public men go in and out: a long lane was kept open by policemen for two hundred yards, through which we had to pass. They cheered Mr. Johnson from one end of it to the other, 'Hurrah for America!' 'Hurrah for the American Minister!' 'Hurrah for Johnson!' etc. etc.; and at the end of this lane of human bodies the throng rushed after us and followed on after him several squares till we all had to take refuge in the Foreign Office.

"The explanation of all this I do not undertake to give you. It is apparent enough. But one thing is plain to any disinterested and patriotic observer here. Mr. Johnson has 'conciliated no more than was every way useful and, indeed, necessary. There will be none to say to me nay when his three treaties appear."—*N. Y. World.*

FAILURE.

Suspension of a Shipbuilding Firm.

From the Boston Post, Dec. 28.

The papers annexed to the petition filed in the United States District Court by McKay & Aldus, shipbuilders, praying that they may be adjudged bankrupts, show that the real estate of the firm consists of the iron works, including the wharf, building and tools, on the corner of Maverick and Border streets, which are valued at $494,647. This property is subject to three mortgages, one to the Lowell Institution for Savings for $60.000, one to P. Adams Ames, as trustee for Page, Richardson & Co., the amount being uncertain, and one to John H. Flagler, amounting to $75,000. The personal property, including the stock in trade in rough and in the process of construction, is valued at about $175,000. The secured debts of the firm amount to about $250,000. A long list of creditors unsecured is given, and the indebtedness to them is a little more than $200,000. There is also given a long list of employes, to the number of about 430, with aggregate claims of between $15,000 and $20,000. Some of these claims are as low as ten dollars, and others reach the sum of $450, but generally they do not exceed fifty dollars.

New York Money Market.

From the Herald,

"The close of the year is attended with unusual stringency in the Money market, more so than was contemplated even by the great majority of those who looked for activity with the general closing up of accounts on the part of business men and the preparation of the banks for the quarterly statement. The banks to-day were close almost to niggardliness, and loaned with a stinted hand. The general desire to appear as favorably as possible in the statement induces contraction, which is rendered extreme by the flow of greenbacks to the South to pay for the cotton, which is coming to the seaport cities in large quantities. The exchanges with the West are either at a standstill or will soon turn this way, all the money requisite in that direction having been transmitted. The relief from this quarter need not be counted upon, nor can any hope be derived from the remittances of country banks to this city to earn the prevailing high rates of interest. In fact, many of these latter institutions are taking in their balances to use in making their quarterly statements, so that the loss this way fully offsets the receipts from those seeking better interest for their surplus funds. The money crisis of November last has already demonstrated the fact that the needs of the metropolis are too great to be supplied from outside sources. The loose money of the country banks, when united in one sum, makes but a small item in comparison with the vast amounts which are employed in the financial circles of the metropolis. In the forenoon the market was, of course, without much sign. At noon, however, the pinch was severely felt, and considerable consternation was manifested, especially as one of the banks was reported to be embarrassed through losses arising from discounting the paper of the firm which lately suspended. It is only just to say that this report was an exaggeration, the bank in question having proved its soundness at the Clearing House. Doubtless it suffered losses, but not of an extent to impair its solvency. Extreme rates were paid on call loans. The greater number of transactions were at seven per cent. in gold. Upon indifferent collaterals or to weak houses commissions as high as a quarter of one per cent. were added. As high as a half of one per cent. per day interest was asked in some instances—which is equal to 180 per cent. per annum. The period of stringency reached its climax about two o'clock. So many were frightened at the prospect of still higher rates that they largely supplied themselves. The consequence was an easier feeling towards three o'clock, when balances were offering at seven per cent. currency rather than be carried over night without interest. There were rumors of a 'locking up' of greenbacks by the bears, but the comparative abundance of funds at the close shows that these stories had their foundation in the stringency of the middle of the day. The 'bears' have not commenced their attack as yet. They are disposed, for the present, to assist the 'bulls' in inflating prices. Their turn will come by and by, when figures are at such a height that it will be a much more profitable enterprise to break the market. The fluctuations of to-day were the natural effects of tight money and the natural reactions of ascending prices. One feature of to-day is noteworthy—money was bid for and offered like stocks. After banking hours uneasiness was felt for to-morrow, and borrowers were around upon the street as late as five o'clock bidding for funds. As high as a quarter of one per cent. per day interest—which is equivalent to about 36 per cent. per annum—was bid for one sum after that hour."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE STREETS.

Important Opinion by the City Solicitor—A Question of Paving Stones.

City Solicitor Lynd a few days ago received the following not very lucid communication from the Law Committee of Councils:—

SELECT COUNCIL CHAMBER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1868.

JAMES LYND, Esq., CITY SOLICITOR.

DEAR SIR:—I am instructed by the Committee on Law to request your opinion on the following questions—Whether the city has power under the Consolidation law to compel the paving of Tacony street, Twenty-third ward? If a majority of owners of property on a street consent to and petition for the paving of said street?

Have Councils a right to order said paving done in case a sufficient number of said persons so consenting withdraw their consent, and thus reduce said majority to a minority before Councils pass the resolution ordering the same to be done?

If said paving is so done under such resolution, and the persons withdraw their consent as aforesaid, refusing to pay their share, will the city be liable to the contractors, or can that be provided for in the contract?

The street in question is Tacony street, from Pratt street to —— street; and whether a majority of owners signing for paving thereof is sufficient to authorize Councils to order the same to be done?

Also, if it requires a majority of the persons owning property on said street, or the owners of a majority of feet on said street?

Does the same laws apply to property located and improved along this street as in the heart of the city?

What power have Councils over the subject of street paving generally?

Herewith I send the following-named papers submitted to the Committee, and made part of the matter submitted to you.

ROBERT BETHELL, Clerk Committee on Law.

(Here follows a list of the papers alluded to, none of which are of public importance.)

In response, Mr. Lynd has written the following opinion, which covers the whole ground of the power of Councils in the premises:—

LAW DEPARTMENT, Dec. 28, 1868.—To Charles Thompson Jones, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Law—Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of a communication from your committee in regard to the paving, with rubble pavement, of Tacony street, between Bridge and Paul streets, in the Twenty-third ward, in which my opinion is asked:—

First. Have Councils the power to order the paving of a street on the request in writing of a majority of the owners on the line thereof, or of the owners of a majority of the feet front?

Second. If a majority of the owners sign such a request, and certain of that majority afterwards withdraw their consent or request before the resolution to pave is passed, can Councils still order the paving to be done at the expense of the property owners, or can it be provided in the contract that the city shall not be liable for the paving?

Third. Do the same laws apply to paving in rural as in built-up portions of the city?

Fourth. What power has Councils over street paving generally?

In reply to the first question, I would state that the fortieth section of the Consolidation act gives to Councils the "power to prescribe by ordinance that the paving of streets, except at the intersection thereof, shall be done at the expense of the owners of the ground in front whereof such work shall be done." It was supposed that the consent of the owners of a majority of the feet front must be obtained before any paving could be done at their expense—for which, however, I find no law. When this supposition arose I cannot say. But in 1861 certain parties had the act of April 3, 1861, P. L. 324, passed, which provides "that the request in writing of a majority of the property owners only on the line of any street, lane, or alley, shall be requisite to improve the same, and that all acts which conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Councils therefore have the power to pave a street at the expense of the property owners only on the request in writing of a majority of the owners along the line proposed to be paved.

In reply to the second question, I would state that I am of opinion that before the resolution to pave is passed, any or all of the petitioners for paving can withdraw their consent, and reduce the majority in favor of paving to a minority. It is in no sense a contract between them and the city, and I see no reason why there could not be a revocation in this as in other transactions between men. If a consent or power to do a certain act is given, and that act is done, the consent or power can be given in evidence to sustain it; but if revoked, unless there is an express contract that it is not revokable, all acts which are subsequently done which depend for their validity upon that consent or power are void. I may instance as an illustration of this powers of attorney.

In this case Councils cannot, after this revocation, order the street to be paved at the expense of the property owners, no matter how the contract with the paver may be drawn.

In reply to the third question, I would state that although the fortieth section of the Consolidation act and the act of 1861, above quoted, look to a general application to the whole city, yet other acts of Assembly look to a discrimination between the improved and rural portions of the city in paving.

The twelfth section of the act of April 21, 1855, provides "that Councils shall not impose taxes upon rural portions of the city * * for paving * streets, and shall make an allowance therefor of at least one-third of the whole city tax. Subsequent laws provide for a discrimination between the burdens on improved and rural property. The act of April 1, 1864 (P. L. 187), provides especially that streets in the First, Second, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth wards shall be macadamized instead of paved.

The act of March 13, 1868 (P. L. p. 316), provides that such acts of Assembly as authorize "the owners of a majority of feet upon streets in the city of Philadelphia to have the same paved, be and the same is hereby extended to macadamizing or turnpiking such streets in the rural wards of said city." The act which is hereby extended to macadamizing, etc., in the rural wards, as stated before, has no existence. Notwithstanding, however, that all these laws look to a discrimination between the rural and the improved portions of the city, and the justice that there should be a difference as to paving, the majority of property owners on the line of any street which is not within the wards mentioned in the act of April 1, 1864, can consent to have their street paved, and Councils upon that consent can order the same to be done and make the property chargeable for the expense.

In reply to the fourth question, I would state that I have above answered it, with the exception as to the charges for paving and the character thereof. The eighth section of the act of April 21, 1855, fixed the charge for paving at $1 a square yard.

The act of March 30, 1866 (P. L. 354), repealed the limitation on said charge, and gave Councils the power to fix it from time to time.

As to the mode of paving, etc., the ordinance of May 3, 1855, is still applicable.

As to the character of paving, the act of April 18, 1867 (P. L. p. 1303), gives Councils the power to change the character of paving on any street, upon the petition of a majority of the property owners. Very respectfully yours,

JAMES LYND, City Solicitor.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT is being pushed in an effective, although quiet manner. A regular meeting of the association known as "The Temperance Blessing" was held last evening in the Common Pleas Court-room. The Chairman, Mr. Charles Heritage, stated that there would be an extra meeting on Thursday evening next for any or all who may wish to sign the pledge, and commence anew with the new year. It is to be hoped that this meeting will be a full one, and that the good work may receive a lasting impulse.

At the meeting last evening, several ladies participated, some of them addressing the audience. The remarks of a young girl whose father had brought a great deal of suffering upon his family by intemperance were exceedingly touching.

The Chairman presented, during the course of the meeting, his annual report, showing the progress made during the year which is now rapidly drawing to a close. The report stated:—"Our first meeting was held on the evening of November 10, and meetings have been continued every week since up to the present time. The pledge-book shows the names of 83 persons who have signed the pledge and received a certificate. Among these are many who will ever hold the Temperance Blessing in grateful remembrance. Fathers, mothers, wives, and children are to-day enjoying the bliss of the family circle who otherwise would have been utter strangers to it." During this time over 2000 temperance tracts have been distributed. The expenses have amounted to about $60 only, the donations in money reaching the sum of $45.

THIRD EDITION

THE WEST.

George Francis Train at Omaha—Murder in Chicago.

Railroad Accident near New York.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Arrival of George Francis Train—A Drunken Murder.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—George Francis Train was enthusiastically welcomed at Omaha yesterday by the Fenians. The citizens will give him a reception to-night at the Academy of Music.

John Fogarty, a drunken Irish laborer, living in the suburbs of Chicago, yesterday morning beat his wife to death.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Railroad Accident—No One Killed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Yesterday afternoon a passenger train approaching the city on the New York Central Railroad was thrown from the track at Spruce run, while at a high rate of speed, and ran into a frame house, completely demolishing that structure, and doing extensive damage to the cars. The baggage-master of the train, M. A. Cook, was severely cut and bruised about the head, and a number of passengers slightly injured. The family occupying the upper story of the house were found after the disaster scattered over the roofs of the cars, more frightened than hurt. The passengers regard their escape as miraculous. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Robbery.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—About a thousand dollars' worth of goods, embracing silk dresses, velvet coats, etc., stolen from persons in Philadelphia by the alleged thief named George Williams, have been found here by Detectives Smith, Peirson, and West.

General Grant

will pass through this evening, *en route* for Philadelphia, without stopping. He promises to remain a few days on his return.

All steamers and vessels arriving here report very

Rough Weather.

A regular snow storm is now prevailing. The preparations are extensive for New Year's, which will be a regular holiday.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 30—P. M.—United States five-twenties quiet and steady. Stocks steady. Erie, 26½; Illinois Central, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—P. M.—Cotton active. Lard firmer at 65s. 6d. Pork firm.

HAVRE, Dec. 30—P. M.—Cotton excited at 125f., both on the spot and afloat.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 118¾; Reading, 97¾, Canton Co., 49¼; 8's, 29¼; Cleveland and Toledo R'd, Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 113½; Michigan Central, 113¾; Michigan Southern, 86¾; New York Central, 157½; Illinois Central, 141; Cumberland preferred, 38; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 90; Hudson River, 134; 5-20s, 1862, 110¾; do. 1864, 107¾; do. 1865, 107¾; do. new, 110¾; 10-40s, 105¾. Gold, 131¾. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109¾.

NEW YORK Dec. 30.—Cotton firmer; sales of 2800 bales at 25¾@26c. Flour dull, sales of 4500 barrels State at $5 85@7 30; Ohio at $6 85@9 50; Western at $5 85@7 90 Southern at $7@13; California at $8@11 50. Wheat dull; sales of 7600 bushels No. 2 spring at $1 30. Corn heavy and declined 1c.; sales of 32 000 bushels at 92c.@$1 01. Oats dull at 76@78½c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $27@27 12½. Lard firm at 16¾@17½c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Cotton very firm; middling uplands, 25½c. Flour dull and lower; Howard street superfine, $6 50@6 75; do. extra, $8@10; do. family, $10 @12; city mills superfine, $6 50@7 50; do. extra, $8 50@ $10 50; do. family, $11@14 75 Western superfine, $5 50@ 7; do. extra, $7 75@9 50; do. family, $10@10 75. Wheat very dull, neglected, and nominal, with no sales. Corn—Receipts small; white, 80@87c.; yellow, 85@90c. Oats dull and receipts small; sales at 66@7c. Rye firm at $1 60@1 65. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

SUSPICION OF BURGLARY.—Officer Atkinson yesterday arrested a certain Barney Shannon, at Twentieth and Market streets, under the following circumstances:—Late on Christmas night Policeman Lamb was passing the restaurant No. 2302 Market street, when he observed the door standing ajar. As the place had been shut up for the night, he stepped to the door to ascertain the cause of its being open, when just at this juncture Barney hastily ran out and ran off. The officer chased him and fired at him, but did not succeed in either overhauling him or bringing him to. Yesterday, however, he was arrested as mentioned, and held in $2000 bail by Alderman Jones.

LOST HIS MONEY.—A soldier named Gillis, who but lately returned from the army, was out walking yesterday with one Henry Carroll. Gillis had about his person some $120, of which fact it is fair to presume his companion was aware. At any rate, the latter made a bet with the former that he (Gillis) had no money, whereupon Gillis produced and displayed his $120. Subsequently they went into a public house and indulged in a drink, when Gillis discovered that his cash was *non est inventus*. Carroll was then arrested on suspicion of having stolen it, and was held for a further hearing by Alderman Morrow.

BOOTLESS.—A fellow named Michael Flynn was arrested yesterday for stealing a pair of boots from a store on Eleventh street, below Christian, and held to bail to answer.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 30

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Leh V R 8s	92	100 sh Read	c. 49¾
$1000 Pa 6s, 3 ser	107	100 do	b10. 49¾
4 sh Mor C Pf	56 74	500 do	b5. 49¾
5 sh Leh V R	55½	100 do	49¾
60 do	55½	100 do	c10. 49¾
20 do	55 55½	100 do	49 44
6 sh 2d & 3d	47	100 do	s10. 49¾
100 sh Read R	b10. 49¾	200 do	b10. 49¾
100 do	b10. 49 31	100 do	49¾
50 do	Sturd' 46¾	300 do	49¾
100 do	b 0. 49 31	200 do	c. 62 ds 10. 49¾
200 do	b10. 49¾	100 do	49 44
100 do	49 3-16	300 do	49¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, New	opg. 100	200 sh Penna R	s. 54¾
$3000 Phil & E 7s	81¾	100 sh Cata Pri	32
100 sh Leh Nav	28½	5 0 do	b30. 31¼
100 do	b30. 28¾	23 sh Read R	49

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1038 CHESTNUT Street. 9 18

1869. DIARIES. 1869. FORTY DIFFERENT STYLES OF DIARIES, NOVELTIES IN WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS. PAPER and ENVELOP already stamped, in boxes, J. LINEAD, 10 12 4m No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

Received too late for Classification.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 24, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, 12 30 1m Treasurer.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Joint Committee on Ordnance—Its Labors—President Johnson Indignant—Morton's Letter.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Report of an Ordnance Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Joint Committee on Ordnance has completed its report upon the manufacture of heavy guns, with the exception of answers to certain questions propounded to Admiral Dahlgren and General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance. These answers will be received this week, and the report will then be complete, and will be presented to Congress shortly after the recess.

Senator Morton's Letter.

In reply to Greeley, which is published in full here to-day, is not regarded by eminent financial men as a complete answer to the *Tribune*. Philosopher Greeley will of course reply to Morton, and it is difficult to tell where the matter will end. Morton says he does not intend noticing Greeley any further. He thinks he has put an extinguisher on him.

President Johnson,

it is said, expressed himself very bitterly at the course of General Grant in leaving the city so as to avoid paying his respects on New Year's day. Johnson men say Grant is only carrying out his old character of "sneak."

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A heavy snow storm prevails, the third of the season.

The Committee of Appropriations continues in session, maturing bills for the early action of Congress.

The Hill Murder Case.

Continued from Second Edition.

Charles Aligot (continued)—I make some small collections; I do not attend any more to matters about magistrates' offices; I am a member of the bar, but do not practise; I mentioned the circumstance of the two men at the breakfast table in the presence of the landlady and her daughter; when I read in the paper that Mrs. Hill had been murdered I told them I saw the men who did it; I also told it to Mr. Clegg, who keeps a tailor store in Walnut street; I first told it to the defendant's counsel about a week ago; when passing this door I also saw other people coming up Tenth street from Lombard; they came the same way I did; they were noisy, laughing and talking; they were men and women; when I crossed from Tenth street to go into Clinton I cut the corner; I did not see the hall man look round; he might have done so; I think he walked straight down; this is a double door and he opened the left half, towards Clinton street; when the door was opened I heard no dogs bark; I did not see the back building at all; I usually go home from church with the organist, but this night he had lady company, and I went home alone; I heard the State House clock strike nine on the corner of Eleventh and Lombard streets; I do not carry the time with me.

Dr. William Perine sworn—I am a surgeon and physician, and have been practising twenty-six years; I am lecturing now at one of our medical colleges; have had experience in examining blood spots, and have given particular attention to the subject; I was present with Drs. Maury, Gross, Mitchell, and Thomas, when the articles of clothing were examined in the Grand Jury-room; the stains I saw appeared to be sprinkles and smears of blood; I have read the evidence in this case regarding the carrying in of the body from the yard and the bathing of the head by the prisoner; in the examination of the clothing I saw nothing that in my opinion could not be accounted for by the handling of a bloody object or dead body, where there was blood; in using the cloth for bathing the head there would be more or less sprinkles and smears unless great precaution was taken; the blood corpuscles might be held in small quantities in the water and in that way might get upon the clothing; after drying they would leave minute spots or sprinkles; (the prisoner's coat was handed to the witness); upon examining this coat I discovered what appears to be an accumulation or clot of blood upon the right lapel, near the bottom of the turn, and also several blood smears; and upon examining the street, and assuming there were small quantities of blood upon the coat, and providing the person had no vest on, or the vest was not buttoned; a person by bringing the coat rapidly together to close it might receive blood upon his shirt, and even on his collar; this idea was confirmed by spots on the shirt, which I supposed to be spots of bloody water; I also saw a poker in the Grand Jury room; in my opinion, if that poker had been driven into Mrs. Hill's brain, certainly some of the brain would have remained upon it; but I could find no particle of brain upon it; every instrument that is not perfectly smooth, when plunged into the brain would retain small particles of the brain upon it; I can discover nothing about this poker to indicate that it had been brought into violent contact with any hard substance.

(The prisoner's shirt collar was given to the witness.)

Question—Would not blood that had been out of the body a half hour or longer make such a stain as that upon the collar?

Witness—It might; the stain is from back to front, not from front to back; that might have been done by blood that had been out of the body a week, for it may have been diluted by water; but if it were too much diluted it would not; I have experimented in making sprinkles or spots with blood that had been out of the body a length of time; by putting blood upon the lapel of a coat, I found that I could make sprinkles upon a piece of white paper on my breast; I might do it with blood that had been out of a body an hour.

Cross-examined—If an hour and a half or two hours had elapsed since the blood had got upon the coat, it may not have been absorbed in the meshes of the coat if it was in any considerable quantity; death by lightning, blows upon the abdomen or spine, frequently prevent coagulation of blood; they say that death by violence arrests coagulation, sometimes altogether; it is more than probable that all the blood exposed to the open air would have coagulated within an hour; my opinion is that it was not necessary that the blood should be uncoagulated to make those spots upon the shirt; small stains of coagulated blood would have made such spots; I saw on the coat what I supposed to be diluted blood smears; I could not say positively whether the spots on the coat were diluted or undiluted blood, but some of them had the appearance of diluted blood; the difference can be detected on a light texture; undiluted blood does not in spots necessarily appear through a microscope round, well defined, and glossy; diluted blood is more liable to have vague, undefined boundaries, but this is not necessarily so; I supposed those marks upon the right side to be the result of buttoning up the two lappels; I believe these marks are blood; I think if any brain had adhered to the poker I could detect it after the expiration of a month; I hardly think the beating of the poker against the head would have the effect of rubbing the brain off; if the poker had lain in blood mixed with brain I should expect to find the brain upon it; it does not require a harder substance than the one brought in contact with it to damage the shape of the inflicting one, though it may to bruise it; it is possible to break a temporal bone of a skull with this poker without bruising the latter, though I think the poker would be bruised; the temporal bone might be broken with the heel of the poker without bruising the latter; the blood I used in my experiment upon the coat was drawn from a subject dead several weeks; I am Professor of the Philadelphia University, in Ninth street, near Spruce.

Question—Do you know what the centre of percussion is?

Witness—I don't know what you refer to, sir.

—*Galignani* announces to Paris and Englishmen that "M. Makley Hall has been elected Mayor of New York," and that "General Costas has seized on the village of Cheyenne."

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Advices by Cable—Spain to the Rescue of Cuba—The European Conference.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Proposed Conference.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The official papers of this city speak confidently of the meeting and success of the proposed conference.

The Hudson Bay Company.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Right Hon. Stafford H. Northcote succeeds the Earl of Kimberly as Governor of the Hudson Bay Company.

Suspension.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 30.—The house of William Brunner & Co., heavy dealers in manufactured cottons, suspended yesterday. This house had extensive American connections.

The weather throughout England continues wet and mild.

Spanish Troops for Cuba.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—The Government will despatch 10,000 soldiers from Cadiz for Cuba and Porto Rico during the month of January.

Sales of Coal.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to-day disposed of 75,000 tons of Scranton coal at auction. The following were the prices realized:—Chesnut, $4 60 to $4 65; stove, $6 50 to $6 80; egg, $4 60 to $4 82½; broken, $4 65 to $4 80; steamer, $4 57½ to $4 80; lump, $4 37½ to $4 65.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3½ P. M.

Clendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	158¾	Chi. and N. W. pref.	83
N. Y. and E. R.	38¾	Chi. and R. I. R.	117¾
Ph. and Read. R.	98¾	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	113½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87¼	Pacific Mail Steam.	118¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89¼	Gold	131¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	80¾	Market steady.	

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Car Depot of the Richmond Passenger Railway Company Burned Down—Narrow Escape of the Inmates—Loss, $20,000.

The car depot of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company (Richmond end) situated on the southwest corner of Edgemont street and Lehigh avenue, was entirely consumed by fire this morning. The building was 110 feet on Edgemont street and 90 feet on Lehigh avenue, one story in height, and was used for stowing away the passenger railway cars for the night. It was the receiver's, the conductors', and passengers' room. It is valued at $10 000, and the loss, which is estimated at $6000, fully covered by insurance. There were twenty-three cars in the building, and only two of these were saved. The loss on these is about $15,000, which is covered by insurance in city companies.

At 1 o'clock this morning the cars were all run into the structure, the doors of which were closed. The night receiver, three conductors, two drivers, and the watchman, Patrick Donohue, were sleeping in the receiver's and conductors' rooms. At about 3 o'clock the receiver was awakened by smoke, and on arising saw flames issuing from several cars in different locations. He immediately aroused the sleepers, and finding that the flames were spreading rapidly, ran for the outside door. On the way he stopped to take his coat from a nail. The back of the coat was burned.

All those sleeping in the rooms managed to escape except one, who had to be taken from one of the windows, the bars of which had to be broken away. The watchman, Patrick Donohue, made an effort to get out some of the cars, and in so doing was burnt about the head. He says he was awake at the time, and was startled by seeing the flames break out in several cars.

The fire once started, was materially aided by the straw in the cars, and in ten minutes the entire building was enveloped, and in about an hour there was nothing left but the four